

BRAMPTON

Location and boundaries

The former township of Brampton occupied about 7,900 acres¹ to the west of Chesterfield, stretching in a great triangular wedge some eight miles from east to west, from the end of West Bars on the edge of the town to the high moorland which separates the Rother valley from the Derwent valley. Almost the whole of the southern boundary of the township was formed by the river Hipper and two of the moorland streams, Hipper Sick and Umberley Sick, which meet on the edge of the moors to form the river. The northern boundary was represented from near West Bars to near Holme Hall (in Newbold) by Holme Brook, which flows into the Hipper just to the west of West Bars. The northern boundary then continued across field to the Sud Brook, which flows from west to east off the moors to enter Barlow Brook. The Brampton boundary was represented by Sud Brook to its source near Oxton Rakes Road, before continuing west and south-west to Blackleach Brook, which it followed to its confluence with Umberley Sick. The township extended about 3½ miles from north to south at its widest point.

In 1875 the township was combined with Walton, to the south of the Hipper, to form Brampton & Walton urban sanitary district. This survived in its original form until 1892, when the eastern section (i.e. the built-up area known as New Brampton) was added to the borough of Chesterfield. Two years later the remainder of the USD was redesignated Brampton & Walton urban district. Further portions of the eastern end of the former township were added to the borough in 1910 and 1920, and in 1935 what remained of the urban district

¹*Derb. Pop. Stats.*

lost its urban powers and became a rural parish in Chesterfield rural district. In 1974 this parish, which became known as the civil parish of Old Brampton, Walton and Holymoorside, became part of North East Derbyshire district.¹

Ecclesiastically, Brampton formed a chapelry in the parish of Chesterfield from the date, probably in the early 12th century, when a church was built roughly in the centre of the township on one of the roads running west from Chesterfield into the Peak District. By the end of the Middle Ages Brampton had evolved into a parochial chapelry and seems to have been treated as a separate parish on an everyday basis, although formally it remained part of the parish of Chesterfield.² It appears to have enjoyed much the same status as Wingerworth, both of which were rather less independent than Whittington.³ In 1834 the eastern end of the parish, together with the whole of the township of Walton, were assigned to a new ecclesiastical district of St Thomas's, served by a large church on Chatsworth Road, the main road running west out of Chesterfield through Brampton. Two chapels of ease, at Holymoorside and Walton, were later built to serve parts of St Thomas's parish, and in 1962 a new parish, with a church dedicated to St Mark, was created from part of St Thomas's.⁴

Population

There were 112 households in Brampton chapelry in 1563 and in 1664 203 householders were either assessed to the hearth tax in the township or discharged by reason of poverty. In 1676 the incumbent returned a figure of 1,100 for his chapelry, which seems likely to be a

¹ Youngs, *Admin. Units*, II, 69.

² Below, religious hist.

³ Below, Whittington, Wingerworth, relig. hist.

⁴ Below, relig. hist.

rough estimate of the total adult population. In the first census of 1801, there were 409 inhabited houses in the township occupied by 2,047 people, the majority of whom would have lived in the growing industrial suburb of New Brampton. The population increased fairly steadily throughout the 19th century, reading almost 4,000 by 1841, about 6,000 by 1871, and just under 7,000 by 1891.¹ Boundary changes from 1892 make it impossible to produce comparable figures from later censuses.

Communications

Both the main roads running west from Chesterfield pass through the parish. The more northerly route into the Peak District, originating as Saltergate in the town, continues as Ashgate Road, which must originally have simply been 'Ash Gate', i.e. the road to a hamlet named Ash. The settlement is lost (unless it is represented by Ashgate on the modern map) but the name survives as a surname in medieval Chesterfield. The route continues through the modern village of Old Brampton, which grew up around the church, and onto East Moor. The more southerly route leaves Chesterfield as West Bars and originally followed the line of Wheatbridge Road and Old Road to its junction with Ashgate Road near Ashgate. In 18XX a new turnpike road was laid out through New Brampton, parallel with and about a mile to the south of Old Road, which continued west, skirting the village of Wadshelf on the edge of the moor, and then crossing East Moor to a junction with the older route through Old Brampton at the Robin Hood pub (in Baslow).

Landscape and settlement

¹*Derb. Pop. Stats.*

William Senior's survey of the manor of Chesterfield of 1630 marks Brampton Moor as long strip of common waste, with a total area of 38 acres, on either side of Old Road, stretching from the parish boundary at the west end of West Bars to near the junction of Storrs Road and Old Road. He marks scattered houses on the edge of the moor, of which by far the largest was what later became known as Brampton Manor.¹ At the western end of the parish, Senior mapped the land belonging to Rufford Hall, including what appears to be Hallcliffe Farm about a a quarter of a mile to the west.

In the 18th century settlement in Brampton was distributed between a large number of individual farmsteads and hamlets, none of which was really large enough to be described as a village. Burdett's map of 1767 shows a cluster of houses on either side of the church on the main road from Chesterfield, to which the label 'Brampton' was applied. At the western edge of the enclosed portion of the parish, Wadshelf comprised two rows of houses on either side of a lane which branched off the road from Chesterfield to Baslow. In the south of the parish, a hamlet had grown up on both sides of the Hipper at Holymoorside; the southern half of the hamlet lay in Walton township.

By the 1830s there had been a good deal of development of both industry and housing on either side of Chatsworth Road between the bridge over Holme Brook in the east and the junction with Walton Road in the west. The eastern portion of this area had become known as New Brampton, while the western end continued to be called Brampton Moor.² There had also been some further growth of settlement at Holymoorside, with the expansion of the cotton mills. Elsewhere in the parish, there had been very little new building.

¹ *Welbeck Atlas*, 43–4; below, landownership.

² Sanderson, *Map*.

The later development of settlement in different parts of this large parish is best considered as the growth of a series of largely separate communities.

New Brampton and Brookside

By the 1870s numerous rows of terraced housing had been built on both side of Chatsworth Road between Brampton Bridge and just beyond the junction with Walton Road, as far as St Thomas's church. Several side streets had been built branching off both sides of Chatsworth Road, on which a mixture of housing and industry had developed. In particular, there were three potteries on the north side of Chatsworth Road on or near Barker Lane, named Barker, Beehive and Welshpool & Payne, a fourth (Oldfield's) near the junction with Walton Road, and two others, Alma and Brunswick, on the south of Chatsworth Road near its junction with Wheatbridge Road.¹ One colliery (Field House) remained in use to the north of Chatsworth and there were several disused workings.² On the south side of Wheatbridge Road Robinson & Sons had large mills, but the bulk of their works lay south of the Hipper in Walton.³ to the north of Chatsworth Road, between Chester Street and Holme brook, there was a large boiler works in the 1870s.⁴ As well as St Thomas's church, there were two nonconformist chapels on the south side of Chatsworth Road, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel on Old Hall Road, and another on Storrs Road near Upper Moor Street, a school in the angle between Chatsworth Road and Old Road, another near St Thomas's rectory, and two on Old

¹ Below, econ. hist., potteries.

² OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW; below, econ. hist., coalmining.

³ To simplify the narrative, the history of Robinson & Son has been treated entirely in Walton, as has the ironworks of Ebenezer Smith, which occupied part of the same at an earlier date.

⁴ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW; below, econ. hist., ironfounding and engineering.

Road and Old Hall Road.¹

By 1914 grid of street of terraced housing had grown up in the angle between Chatsworth Road and Chester Street, including Bank Street, Catherine Street, Sterland Street, Charles Street, John Street, Hope Street, Sydney Street and School Board Lane. The last of these led to a large board school.² To the south of Chatsworth Road Alma Street and Hipper Street (later Hipper Street West) had been laid out. In the angle between Chatsworth and Old Road the two main roads were now fully built-up, as had Old Hall Road between two and further north, between Old Road and Ashgate Road. To the west of Old Hall Road, New Hall Road and Manor Road had been built-up, as had Victoria Street, Heaton Street, Rhodesia Road and St Thomas's Street. A chapel had been built on New Hall Road and a school on Old Road. To the west of St Thomas's church, houses had been built on the north side of Chatsworth Road between Quarry Lane and Vincent Crescent, of which the latter had also been partly developed. A large nursery had been opened to the north of Vincent Crescent. On the south side of Chatsworth Road there was a similar mixture of lower middle-class semi-detached and terraced houses from opposite St Thomas's church to just short of the entrance lodges at the northern end of Somersall Lane. Beyond Somersall Lane the south side of Chatsworth Road had been built up with large, upper middle-class houses, mostly on lengthy plots, as far as Brookside (where the road passed over an unnamed tributary of the Hipper, and to some extent beyond, to the edge of the park surrounding Belmont. There was as yet no building on the north side of this stretch of Chatsworth Road.

By the late 1930s new roads had been built to the south of Chatsworth Road in

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW; below relig. hist.; social hist.

² Below, social hist.

Brookside, including Somersall Park Road, Queen Mary Road, Oakfield Avenue, Thornfield Avenue and Linden Avenue. Further west, beyond the bridge at Brookside, Brookside Glen and Brookside Bar had been laid out and there was some further housing on Chatsworth Road itself. On the north of Chatsworth Road, Westbook Drive had been built but was not yet fully developed; there were more houses on the main road itself to the west of Ryehill House, and two cul-de-sacs, Ryehill Avenue and Brookfield Avenue. To the east, there had been further house-building on Vincent Crescent and a new road, Chatsworth Avenue, laid out nearby. Much of Storrs Road now had houses on both sides, and Westbourne Grove had been built as a cu-de-sac branching off to the west.¹

After the Second World War, building continued in the area to the west of St Thomas's church and one new road, Haddon Close, was laid out off the south side of Chatsworth Road, almost opposite the church. To a small extent by 1955 and a much greater ten years later, both sides of Somersall Lane had been lined with large, detached houses. On the north side of Chatsworth Road, near Brookside Farm, Chesterfield grammar school acquired some 26 acres for playing fields in 1928, and in 1935 the governors resolved to rebuild the school on this site. In 1959 the first phase of the new buildings was opened and in 1967 the scheme was completed. The playing fields had been fully laid out by 1953.² In the older built-up area, a cul-de-sac, Mayfield Road, was developed off St Thomas's Street. Some large detached houses had been built by 1955 on the south side of Old Road west of the junction with Storrs Road.³ From the 1960s onwards the older industrial buildings off Chatsworth and Wheatbridge Road gradually closed. The potteries on Barker Lane were

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW.

² Riden, *Grammar School*; below, social hist.

³ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37SE (1955 and 1968 edns).

partly taken over by Kennings, the motor dealers; the Oldfield pottery, whose building was latterly used by a light engineering company, was demolished to make way for a supermarket; the Brampton Brewery building gave way to a small retail park; Robinsons' mill on Chester Street was converted into flats; and their large Wheatbridge mills were partly demolished, and the site used for a general **practice** surgery. Bradbury Hall, also owned by Robinsons, was demolished and flats built on the site.¹

Ashgate and Loundsley Green

In the 1830s settlement on Ashgate Road between its junction with Saltergate and the village around Brampton church (i.e. the modern Old Brampton) was limited to Brampton House, which stood in a small park at the junction with Old Hall Road, on which stood the main entrance; a row of cottages immediately to the east of the junction which extended to the bridge over Holme Brook, where there was a larger house named Bridge House; a smaller house named Loundsley near the junction with Slack Lane; two other large houses, and a hamlet named Ashgate, comprising Ashgate House and Ashgate Lodge, together with some smaller cottages, near the junction with Woodnook Lane. The Crispin Inn, on the south side of Ashgate Road west of the junction with Old Hall Road, was already in existence by this period. To the north of Ashgate Road there were isolated houses named Woodnook and Cutholme, and two small landsale coalpits. To the south of Ashgate Road the main property was the house known in the early 19th century as Brampton Hall (later the Manor House or Brampton Manor), reached by a driveway of Old Road. To the south of Ashgate there was a

¹ Local inf.; and see Walton, econ. hist., for Robinson & Son Ltd.

landsale colliery served by a track from Ashgate Road.¹

By the 1870s all trace of the colliery south of Ashgate had disappeared, as had those on the north side of Ashgate Road. A larger pit, named Old Brampton colliery, to the north of the Manor and south-west of Brampton House, opened since the 1830s, was also disused. Several other 'old coal pits' were also identified by the Ordnance Survey, as were one or two small landsale pits still in use. To the north of Ashgate Road, Brockwell colliery comprised several shafts on both the Brampton and Newbold sides of Holme Brook, with access from Ashgate Road on a track that later became Langhurst Road. None of these collieries was ever rail-connected. Two quite large houses, Prospect House (later Netherleigh) and Longlands, had been built to the east of Slack Lane. In the same part of the township, there had been additional planting since the 1830s (Ashgate Plantation, Freenook Plantation and Oxclose Plantation) near Loundsley Green. Otherwise, there had been very little new building around Ashgate Road.²

Between c.1880 and the First World War, land on both sides of Ashgate Road between Holme Brook and Loundsley Green, and on both sides of Old Hall Road, was released piecemeal for various classes of housing. Most of the houses on Old Hall Road was terraced, with small back gardens, but those on Ashgate Road were a mixture of short terraces and detached and semi-detached lower middle-class villas, most with gardens stretching down to Holme Brook. There was some similar development on the south side of Ashgate Road west of the Crispin Inn. Further west again, two larger houses on the north side of the road, the Homestead and Greenbank, also date from this period. Between these two properties

¹ Sanderson, *Map*.

² OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW (1883 edn).

and Langhurst Road Chesterfield poor law union built a large children's home set back from the main road. Immediately to the west of Bridge House, Shaftesbury Avenue had been laid out and partly developed before the First World War. To the south of Ashgate Road, between the Crispin Inn and the Manor House, a brickyard was established on the site of a colliery and a short distance away, nearer the main road, stood Ashgate pottery.¹

The major development between the two World Wars was in the triangular wedge of land between Ashgate Road, Old Hall Road and existing housing on Chester Street. At the end of Shaftesbury Avenue a new road, Springfield Avenue, was laid out to connect Old Hall Road and School Board Lane. Springfield Avenue was itself crossed by Clifton Street, which ran to a junction with Chester Street in the north. In the south it gave access to two other new streets, Vernon Street and Welfare Avenue (named from Chesterfield miners' welfare, which stood at the junction Chester and Ashgate Road). Between the Shaftesbury Avenue and Old Road another new road, Heathfield Avenue, ran south from Ashgate Road. West of Old Hall Road, piecemeal development had begun on two separate lengths of Manor Road, the western portion of which crossed Ashgate Avenue, a new road which branched north from Old Road. On either side of the children's home, Cutholme Road had begun to be developed to the east, while on the west Greenbank Drive, Orchard View Road and Hucknall Avenue had also been built up. Most of this new housing was built privately, but the Vernon Road estate was the work of the local authority. Both Ashgate pottery and Wasp Nest brickworks were still working in the 1930s. A church hall, licensed for worship, was opened shortly before the Second World War on Clifton Street, which was later renamed St Mark's Road, when the hall was consecrated as a church.²

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXV.NW (1921 edn; rev. 1914).

² OS map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.NW (1938 edn).

When house-building resumed after the Second World War, the earliest schemes in Ashgate involved the laying out of Churston Road, which ran from Ashgate Road to Old Hall Road behind Brampton House, Manor Drive and Manor Crescent. Parts of all three streets were initially built up with temporary prefabricated houses erected by the local authority. There was also further building on the south side of Ashgate Road in the same area. A notable change since the 1930s was the clear-felling, presumably during the war, of Ashgate Plantation, which between the mid 1950s and late 1960s was replanted with deciduous species.¹

A major change occurred in the early 1960s, when the Loundsley Green estate was developed to accommodate staff transferred by the Post Office to the Accountant General's Department office on West Bars. The estate was built on both sides of Holme Brook and therefore lay partly in the former township of Newbold. Access to the estate was provided by a new Loundsley Green Road, which ran from Ashgate Road (at the junction of Slack Lane) to Newbold Road near Newbold Green school. The new housing was built to the east of Loundsley Green Road. The main roads through the estate were an extension of Cutholme Road to Loundsley Green Road, and Pennine Way, which connected the older Brockwell Lane on the east of Holme Brook to Loundsley Green Road. Greenbank Drive was extended northwards to join Cutholme Road and Hucknall Avenue was linked to Cutholme Road by a new road named Ian's Way. A number of small roads and cul-de-sacs branched from these through roads. New public building on the estate included Anglican and Methodist churches and a shopping precinct was created near the Anglican church. A new primary school serving the estate, Brockwell, lay within the former Newbold township. In the same part of the parish, the former children's homes were demolished and replaced with a new Ashgate Croft special

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 SE (1955 and 1968 edns).

school, to the rear of which was built Ashbrook training centre for adults with learning difficulties.¹

By the late 1960s Deerlands Road, Ardsley Road and Loxley Close were built near Netherleigh and Longlands to the south of Ashgate Road. An ambulance station was built at the junction of Ashgate and Old Road, and both Ashgate House and Ashgate Lodge were taken over by the National Health Service. South Lodge Court was built off Old Road in the grounds of an older large house of the same name.² Over the following decade part of the land belonging to Netherleigh was developed for privately built detached house on Netherleigh Road, off Old Road. Similarly, part of the grounds of Longlands was built up, when The Dell and Pine View were laid out. By 1992 Linacre Road, the main road serving the Holme Hall estate (in Newbold) was extended south to join Ashgate Road.

Holymoorside and Loads

The village of Holymoorside grew up on the eastern edge of a portion of East Moor known in the 16th and 17th centuries as Howley (or Hawley) Moor; the change of name may reflect a bogus tradition of a medieval connection with Beauchief abbey or another religious house.³ The village lay mostly on the left (Brampton) bank of the Hipper, which is here joined by an unnamed stream which flows east off the moor through Loads.⁴ There were mills on both the Hipper and the tributary, which appear originally to have been built for lead

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 SE (1968 edn).

² OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 SE (1968 edn).

³ *PN Derb.*, 000.

⁴ Burdett, *Map*.

smelting; by the 18th century the mill on the tributary had become a cornmill¹ and the mill on the Hipper (which lay in Walton township) had been taken over by a cotton mill.² A more modern cupola lead smelter was later built adjacent to Hipper Sick on the unenclosed moorland, close to the later Slagmill Plantation.³

On Holymoore Road, immediately to the north of the village, stands Hipper Hall, one of whose outbuildings is cruck-framed and presumably dates from the 16th century or earlier.⁴ The other older buildings in the village are stone-built and appear to date from the 17th and 18th centuries.

By the 1830s there was a second mill on the tributary at Nether Loads, and two more on the Hipper at Cathole, half a mile upstream from the earlier cotton mill. Both were corn mills; one stood on the right (Walton) bank of the river and the other on the Brampton bank.⁵ The village appears to have grown slightly on either side of the bridge over the Hipper, probably as a result of the development of the cotton industry. The biggest change affecting Holymoorside in the early 19th century was the enclosure of East Moor, which created a regular grid of fields to the west of the village in place of the open moorland. Some new farms had been established on the enclosed land, including Rod Knoll, Nether Road Knoll and Gamelea, and there were clay pits to the west of Syda Lane near Loads Head.⁶

At the northern end of Holymoore Road, immediately to the east of the junction with

¹ Below, econ. hist.

² See Walton, econ. hist.

³ Sanderson, *Map*; below econ. hist.

⁴ Historic England, list entry no. 0000000.

⁵ Below, econ. hist.; and see Walton, econ. hist.

⁶ Sanderson, *Map*; below, econ. hist.

Baslow Road, a house named Hill Top had been built by the early 1830s.¹ The house was later extended and renamed Belmont, after it became the home of the Manlove family, which owned the cotton mill on the right bank of the Hipper in the Walton portion of the village.

Between the early 1830s and 1880 three blocks of mill-workers' housing, with a larger manager's house in their midst, had been built on New Road, together with a Wesleyan chapel and a school. There was a Primitive Methodist chapel on Loads Road. Cathole mill was still a corn mill, as was the mill on Loads Brook. Clay quarrying at Loads had become more extensive. There was one pub in the village itself, the Bull's Head, and another, the Old Star, on Loads Road.² By the end of the 19th century most of the clay pits had closed, as had both the corn mills in the Brampton portion of the township. The Brampton & Walton urban district council had built a sewage farm on the Hipper downstream from the village.³

There was little new building in Holymoorside itself between the two World Wars, although there was some ribbon development along Holymoore Road between the village and the junction with Baslow Road. The cotton mill had closed before the First World War, clay quarrying had almost ceased, and no new industry had been introduced into the village.⁴

When building resumed after the Second World War, a small local authority estate was laid out between New Road and Gallery Lane on the edge of the moor. On the northern edge of the village, a private development named The Crescent was built, and there was further housing along Holymoore Road between Pocknedge Lane and the old housing closer to Baslow Road. A cul-de-sac named Greendale Avenue branched east off this stretch of

¹ Sanderson, *Map*.

² OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.SE; below, econ. hist., social hist., religious hist.

³ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.SE; below, econ. hist.

⁴ OS map, 1:10560, Derb. XXIV.SE; below econ. hist.

Holymoore Road. A recreation ground and village hall were established in the middle of the village. The former Wesleyan chapel remained open, but the Primitive Methodist chapel had closed. Some small-scale clay working continued at Loads, where a pumping station had been built for the water undertaking.¹

Between the mid 1950s and the early 1970s Holymoore saw a great deal of housing, mainly in the triangle formed by New Road, Loads Road and Gallery Lane, including Pennywell Drive and Heather Way. On the northern edge of the village houses were built in the angle between Holymoore Road and Pocknedge Lane, where Pinfold Close was laid out. Clay quarrying had finally ceased at Loads.² By the end of the century there had been further infilling between New Road and Loads Road. No new development was allowed outside the existing built-up area, so that the village continued to be flanked on the west by fields created from former moorland and on the east by older enclosed farmland. Some of the older properties were radically upgraded and outbuildings converted, as Holymoorside became a favoured residential village on the edge of Chesterfield. The rebuilding of the village school on a new site on Holymoore Road contributed to this transformation. The older school buildings were converted to residential use and new houses erected on the former playground. On Holymoore Road, Belmont was partly demolished at the end of the century and a new block of flats erected in the ground.

Old Brampton

The hamlet clustered around the church was still known as 'Brampton' in the 1830s

¹ OS map 1:10,560, SK 36 NW.

² OS map, 1:10560, SK 37 NW (1955 edn).

but had become Old Brampton by the 1870s.¹ Senior's survey of 1630 marks only Brampton Hall, opposite the church, but none of the other houses.² There was little or no new building during the middle decades of the 19th century. By the 1890s one new house, The Poplars, had been built to the west of the older built-up area, and by the early 1920s had been joined by the first of the modern houses to the east, The Hawthorns, near the older Pool House.³ After the Second World War plots were developed on the north side of the main road between The Poplars and Hemming Green with large detached houses in extensive grounds. Similar development took place on the north side of the road to the east of The Hawthorns.⁴ By the 1970s more houses had been built at the eastern end of the village on both sides of Main Road, but the major development had taken place on the south side of the road between the grounds of Brampton Hall and Hemming Green.⁵ There was some further building between the and the end of the century but essentially the modern character of Old Brampton, as a small village strung out over about half a mile either side of the church, had been determined by c.1970. The housing itself, a mixture of carefully modernised and extended older property and new houses, set back from the road in large gardens, was among the most expensive anywhere in the Chesterfield district. During the same period Old Brampton lost what few services it had ever possessed, including the closure of its only pub, the George & Dragon.

Wadshelf

¹ Cf. Sanderson, *Map*, and OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.NE (1883 edn).

² *Welbeck Atlas*, 53–4; below, landownership.

³ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.NE (1883, 1899 and 1923 edns).

⁴ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 SW (1955 edn).

⁵ OS map, 1:10,000 SK 37 SW (1972 edn).

In the early 19th century the village of Wadshelf retained very much the character of a planned medieval village, with a row of tofts spaced out along either side of a main street, their rear crofts mostly running back to the common boundary.¹ This boundary extends further east than the built-up area in the 1830s, suggesting either that there had been some shrinkage of settlement, or that Wadshelf had been planned to accommodate more houses than were ever built. The village street itself is oddly aligned. It runs east from a junction with the modern main road between Chesterfield and Bakewell, at a height of 940 ft above sea level for about half a mile, ending at the edge of Brama Wood at about 700 ft. There is no suggestion from any map that this road ever continued through the wood to Bagthorpe Lane on the opposite side of the valley created by the stream that flows through the wood. About two-thirds of the way along the built-up section of this road, Wadshelf Lane branches off to the north to run to a junction with the older Chesterfield–Bakewell road at Wigley Green. There appears to be no early housing on this road, which runs between two of the crofts on the northern side of the village street.

Field boundaries shown on 19th-century maps strongly suggest that the village of Wadshelf was flanked on the north by common-field arable on either side of Wadshelf Lane, and there was probably a third field to the south and south-west of the village. In the north the fields probably extended almost as far as Wigley Green; to the south of the village the open field may have been bounded by Hallcliffe Lane on the south, Top Lane on the west and an unnamed stream which flows generally east to join the stream which flows through Brama Wood. Alternatively, one can say the Wadshelf's open fields were bounded on the west by the edge of East Moor, on the south and south-east by closes belonging to Hallcliffe and Rufford farms, on the north-east by the land of Riddings, Bagthorpe and Birches, and on the north by

¹ The following is based on Sanderson, *Map*.

a small area of common at Wigley Green and the lands of Wigley Hall. As far as one can judge from 19th-century map evidence and earlier documentary sources, all these farms cultivated their land in severalty from the date they were established.

The village of Wadshelf appears not to have grown at all during the middle decades of the 19th century, apart from the building of Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.¹ By the 1890s the Primitive Methodist chapel had become an Anglican mission room but Wadshelf never got its own school. Instead a one-room, all-ages school was built at Wigley Green, about half a mile to the north, to serve Wadshelf and the scattered farms and cottages in the north-west of the parish.² There was little or no new building between the turn of the century and the end of the Second World War.³

There was no industry in Wadshelf itself in the 19th or 20th centuries.⁴ To the west, on the edge of East Moor, a pottery and a brickworks were established immediately to the west and east of the New Inn on the main road to Baslow. The whole of this hamlet was created after inclosure and became known as Eastmoor.⁵ Both the pottery and brickworks had closed by the 1890s but the public house, in the later 20th century as the Highwayman, remained open.⁶ The house at Rufford was also licensed in the 1830s, but had reverted to a

¹ Cf. Sanderson, *Map* and OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.NE (1883 edn); below, religious hist.

² OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.NE (1899 edn); below, social hist., religious hist.

³ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XXIV.NE (1923 edn).

⁴ Para. based on Sanderson and the OS maps cited above; below, econ. hist. for further details.

⁵ The inn and the two works are shown on Sanderson, but the name Eastmoor is first used by the OS on the 1883 edn of the 1:10,560 map.

⁶ The pub was still called the New Inn in 1955 but had become the Highwayman by 1972.

farmhouse by the 1870s. To the north of Wadshelf at Pudding Pie Hill and to the north-east, between Bramma Wood and Riddings, there were small 'slate pits' in the 1830s (i.e. quarries producing thin sandstone roofing flags), which had grown somewhat and remained in use in the 1870s. By the 1890s Riddings quarries had a saw mill; both sites were still in use in the 1920s. Further north again, Freebirch quarries were established in the mid 19th century, with for a time a saw mill at Moorhay farm, and also remained open in the 1920s. By the 1950s the quarry at Pudding Pie Hill had closed, but those at Freebirch and Riddings remained open.¹ Both had been abandoned by 1972.²

After the Second World War a small estate of local authority houses was built at the southern end of Wadshelf Lane, slightly extending the built-up area of the village, but there was little other new housing. The Anglican mission room and the Methodist church remained open for worship in the early 1970s,³ but both later closed, the former becoming a village hall and the latter a private residence.

Cutthorpe

In the 18th and early 19th centuries settlement in Cutthorpe comprised the Old Hall on the north side of the main road Cutthorpe Hall set back from the south side of the road down Green Lane, both of which appear to date from the early 17th century, and some smaller houses on both sides of the road.⁴ To the west of the village stood a smithy near the

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 NW (1955 edn).

² OS map, 1:10,000, SK 37 NW (1972 edn).

³ OS map, 1:10,000 SK 37 SW (1972 edn).

⁴ Burdett, *Map*, shows these houses on the north side, apparently error; cf. Sanderson, *Map*.

later Peacock Inn.¹ In the 1830s there were small landsale coalpits near the junction of Main Road and Brockwell Lane and west of Common Lane.² Both had closed by c.1876, when there was a small pit known as Cutthorpe colliery neat Four Lane Ends in the adjoining township of Newbold. In the 1870s there were four small quarries and some disused limekilns in fields to the north of the village.³

Between the 1830s and 1870s seven groups of new houses were erected to a uniform design on the north side of Main Road east of the existing built-up area, which became known as the Blocks. To the west of the Blocks the Cutthorpe Hotel was erected and nearby a post office had opened, and to the east a Primitive Methodist chapel had been built. On the opposite side of the road the houses forming The Square date from this period, as does a school a short distance further west, opposite the end of Common Lane. Further west again, the smithy had been joined by the Peacock Inn and an isolated group of houses known as South Terrace had been built on the north side of the main road.⁴

By 1897 a new board school had been built midway between the Peacock and South Terrace. The old school near Common Lane had become a Sunday school. By 1914 Brampton & Walton urban district council had built a sewage works at Common End, near the northern end of Brockwell Lane.⁵ After the Second World War a small close of local authority houses

¹ Sanderson, *Map*.

² Sanderson, *Map*.

³ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XVIII.SW (1883 edn); see Newbold, econ. hist. for mining in that parish.

⁴ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XVII.SE and XVIII.SW (1883 edn).

⁵ OS map, 1:10,560, Derb. XVII.SE and XVIII.SE (1897 and 1914 edns).

was built on the west side of Common Lane but there was little other new development.¹ By 1972 this estate had been greatly enlarged by the laying out of Riggotts Way, while on the Main Road east of the Methodist church the street frontage had been developed with private housing. A cricket ground had been laid out on the east side of Common Lane near the Cutthorpe Hotel, which later became the Three Merry Lads. In the same period the former Sunday school became a village hall and the sewage works near Brockwell Lane was closed.² Towards the end of the 20th century four private houses were built on Hall Close, off Riggotts Way.³ Otherwise, there was little or no building in Cutthorpe.

¹ OS map, 1:10,560, SK 37 SW (1955 edn).

² OS map, 1:10,000, SK 37 SW (1972).

³ OS map, 1:10,000, SK 37 SW (2000).

LANDOWNERSHIP

The history of landownership in Brampton, both in the Middle Ages and later, is exceptionally complicated, involving two major baronial estates, held in the 11th century by the Musard and Deincourt families; a large number of freeholders, some better documented than others; and several estates belonging to religious houses. This extensive division of ownership remained a feature of the parish into modern times and in the late 1820s there were about 50 proprietors.¹ This account seeks to trace the descent of the estates described as manors in the Middle Ages and later, the holdings of a number of religious houses, and some of the larger freeholds.

The Deincourt estate

In 1066 Wade held 3 bovates and 4 acres of land in Brampton and Wadshelf, which in 1086 was held by Walter Deincourt, who vouched the king as warrantor of his estate and Henry de Ferrers as having given him seisin.² In 1166 these lands were in the hands of the branch of the Deincourt family whose seat was Park Hall (in North Wingfield).³ In the early 13th century Walter Deincourt (c.1195–1241), rector of Morton, held land in Brampton of

¹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 141.

² *VCH Derby.*, I, 347.

³ *Thurgarton*, pp. xlv–xlvi, xcvi–xcix; *Red Bk Exch.*, I, 380.

Hugh son of Ingram which he granted to Welbeck abbey, where he asked to be buried.¹ In the same period Roger Deincourt, who may have been the brother of Walter the clerk and was dead by 1235, witnessed deeds relating to Brampton.²

The Deincourt estate in Brampton is said to have passed with Sutton (in Sutton cum Duckmanton) to the Leake family and from them to the Clarkes of Somersall. This estate was in the hands of the marchioness of Ormonde in the early 19th century, when it did not possess any manorial rights.³

The Musard estate

In 1066 Dunning had 10 bovates of land in Holme (in Newbold), Wadshelf and Brampton, while Branwine had 7 bovates and 4 acres in Brampton and Wadshelf. In 1086 both of these estates were held by Hascuit Musard, the lord of Staveley,⁴ and appear to have remained a single unit thereafter.

Either the Domesday lord of Brampton or his namesake in a later generation gave to the monks of Louth Park (Lincs.) land at Birley.⁵ In the 1240s or 1250s Ralph Musard, son of Robert Musard, granted a rent of 4s. to Rufford abbey, reserving a rent of ½d. which he later quitclaimed.⁶ After Ralph's death his widow Christian quitclaimed her right of dower in the

¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327–41, 73–4 (confirmation of 1328); *Thurgarton*, pp. cii–ciii.

² *Thurgarton*, p. civ; see chart ped. on p. cxvii.

³ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85; below, this section, Somersall Hall estate.

⁴ *VCH Derb.*, I, 351.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 253–61, 268 (confirmation of 1314); below, this section, lands of religious houses.

⁶ *Rufford*, nos. 69 and 79; below, this section.

4s. rent.¹ The Musards also made gifts of land at Wadshelf to Beauchief abbey.²

The Musards were succeeded at Staveley by the Frescheville family, who still held a small amount of land in Brampton (and also in the adjoining manor of Holme, in Newbold) in the early 16th century.³

The Caus estate

A man named Peter of Brampton, supposed to be the second son of Maud de Caus by her second husband Adam son of Peter, lord of Birkin (Yorks.), is said to have been granted lands in Brampton by Henry II; Peter's grandson is said to have adopted the surname Caus.⁴ Maud de Caus, the daughter and heir of Robert de Caus, died in 1224. She was the widow of Ralph FitzStephen and may be the subject of a well-known monument in Brampton church.⁵

A Walter le Caus occurs as the grantor in a 13th-century deed relating to Barlow Woodseats,⁶ Geoffrey de Caus witnesses three charters of 1232–4,⁷ Robert le Caus witnesses a charter of 1298 and occurs in two undated deeds of the same period;⁸ and Thomas le Caus (on one occasion called Thomas son of Ralph) makes two grants of land in Brampton, also in

¹ *Rufford*, no. 83.

² Lysons, *Derb.*, 85.

³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, IV, 2434.

⁴ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85; I.J. Sanders, *English Baronies* (1960), 76–7.

⁵ Lysons, *Derb.*, facing p. ccxxiii; below, religious hist.; Sanders, *Baronies*, 76–7.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 227 (*Reliquary*, XX, 220).

⁷ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 680, 1161–2.

⁸ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 701, 705, 417.

the reign of Edward I.¹ Walter, son and heir of Thomas Caus of Brampton, gave the monks of Beauchief common of pasture in Brampton, probably in the early 14th century;² what is presumably the same Walter occurs in another local deed of the same period.³ Agnes daughter of Walter le Caus of Brampton made a grant of lands in Brampton in 1317.⁴ Roger son of Robert le Caus of Brampton appears as grantor in a Brampton deed of 1315,⁵ and either the same man or a namesake witnesses local deeds between 1316 and 1349.⁶ A later Robert Caus was one of the founders of a chantry in Chesterfield parish church in 1392.⁷ In 1412 Thomas Caus, who was then under age, was offered a wife by Thomas Foljambe and refused her.⁸ Thomas Caus also occurs in local deeds of 1431, 1447 and 1460.⁹

In 1440 Roger Caunce of Brampton gent., who had been committed as a clerk convicted of divers felonies to the keeping of the abbot of Westminster and to be kept in his prison, escaped from their custody.¹⁰ When Margaret, the widow of Sir John Zouche and formerly the wife of Sir John Lowdham, died in 1451 she was found to be holding a third part of lands and other premises that included 26s. 8d. rent from all the lands and tenements which

¹ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 420, 425.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 426.

³ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 421.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 432.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 431.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 123, 501, 719, 1044.

⁷ TNA, C 143/421/3; *RBC*, pp. 000, 000.

⁸ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 448.

⁹ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 258, 2518, 2564.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, 379.

had once belonged to Roger Cause in the honor of Peverel in Brampton.¹ A William Cause of Brampton occurs in a lease of lands in Brampton in 1459.²

The Cause family are said to have become extinct in the male line *c.*1460, when two of the coheireses married into the families of Ash and Baguley.³ In 1464 John Ashe of Chesterfield, baker, and Isabel his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Cause of Brampton, leased for a term of 20 years a fifth part of certain lands in Brampton,⁴ implying that Isabel was one of Thomas's five daughters. Another portion of the estate evidently passed to Nicholas Baguley and Joan (or Jane) his wife, the daughter and heir of Thomas Cause of Brampton. In 1470–1 Nicholas and his wife quitclaimed some of their lands in Brampton to Henry Foljambe, lord of Walton.⁵ In 1473 John Ashe of Brampton, husbandman, was pardoned for his outlawries in Derbyshire, which he had suffered for not appearing before the Bench to satisfy Nicholas Baguley and Joan his wife for 33s. 4d., and to answer Thomas Foljambe esq., touching a debt of £20. John has surrendered to the Fleet prison.⁶ In 1496 Nicholas and his wife leased some other land in Brampton to Richard Eyre of Plumley.⁷

In 1516–17 George Talbot, 4th earl of Shrewsbury, purchased three of the one-fifth portions into which the manor had been divided a generation earlier. He bought one from John Pilston of Abbots Bromley (Staffs.), the cousin and heir of Agnes Pilston, who was in

¹ TNA, C 139/141/12.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 457.

³ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 459.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 461, 462.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, 400.

⁷ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 469.

turn the daughter and coheir of Thomas Cause of Caus Hall; another from Richard Louth and his wife Beatrix, a coheiress of Thomas Cause; and a third from John Harding of Market Harborough (Leics.) and his wife Agnes, another coheiress.¹ In 1532 Earl George acquired a fourth share when he assigned to Thomas Street and his wife Elizabeth, the daughter and executrix (and presumably heir) of Alexander Bagley, some property in Chesterfield (formely occupied by Robert Crowe) worth 10s. a year, premises in Dunston (formerly occupied by Philip Tilley), and 6s. chief rent belonging to the manor of Chesterfield, in all an estate worth 26s. 8d. a year. This was in part exchange for the Bagley family's one-fifth share of the manor of Caus Hall and was to fulfil a condition included in a conveyance made in 1530 by Alexander of his share of the manor to the earl for 20 nobles.²

After these transactions, the Talbots owned four-fifths of the manor and the Ashe family the remaining one fifth. When John Shaw died in 1560 he was found to have held a messuage, 30a. of land, 24a. of pasture and 6a. of meadow in Ashgate of Earl Francis and Godfrey Ashe, who by 1584 had been succeeded by Earl George and John Ashe. The premises were held as of the manor of Caus by fealty and a yearly rent of 2s.³ A mutilated alabaster monument in Brampton church is said to commemorate Philip Ashe, who may have married another coheiress of the Caus family.⁴

It was the Caus Hall estate that came to be regarded in modern times as the 'manor of Brampton', although the nucleus formed by the medieval manor appears to have been augmented by piecemeal purchases of freehold. In 1499 George 4th earl of Shrewsbury,

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 66/1/-5.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 66/6.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/7.

⁴ Lysons, *Derb. Charters*, 86; below, religious hist.

bought from Richard Eyre and Margery his wife an estate in Chesterfield, Hasland, Newbold, Boythorpe, Dronfield and Tapton, as well as Brampton;¹ and in 1549 the 5th earl (Francis), as part of a large grant of former chantry and gild lands, obtained 4 acres of arable in several parcels named Little Southill and Fallens in Brampton, late of the gild of St Mary and St John the Baptist in Dronfield.² In 1563, three years after he succeeded to the family's estates, the 6th earl (George) and Godfrey Foljambe of Walton accepted the award of arbitrators settling disputes which had arisen over their respective estates in Chesterfield and several of the out-townships. This included an agreement that the earl should not be required to pay a chief rent of 26s. 8d. a year for Caus Hall, which Foljambe had demanded, nor 29 years of arrears. The award does not explain the basis of Foljambe's claim.³

From 1598 (and possibly before) until 1602 William Cavendish of Hardwick was renting Caus Hall (presumably the capital messuage, rather than the manor) from the 7th earl of Shrewsbury for £4 a year.⁴

In 1608 the earl and his wife Mary conveyed to Charles Cavendish of Welbeck (by the device of a lease for 1,000 years) most, if not all, the Scarsdale estates (other than the manor of Chesterfield) which he had inherited from his father, Earl George, in 1590, and also the family's lands in Buxton. The sale included the manor and castle of Bolsover, and what were described as the manors of Barlow, Shircliffe cum Barlow, Cowley, Rufford and Dunston, two parts of the manor of Caus Hall, Brierley Woods (in Newbold) and lands in all the places already mentioned, plus Cowley (in Holmesfield) and Stublely (in Dronfield), Dronfield and

¹ *Feet of Fines*, no. 1153.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1548–9, 431–2.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/15.

⁴ *Household Accounts*, nos. 135, 139, 221, 262, 287, 314, 341, 393, 458.

Dronfield Woodhouse.¹

Some years afterwards, Thomas Eyre of Hassop claimed a fifth of the manor of Caus Hall. He produced a deed of 1584–5, said to be under the hand and seal of the 6th earl of Shrewsbury, which recited that Earl Francis had purchased from one of the Ashe family a fifth of the manor. The portion had descended to Earl George, who made a 21-year lease of the estate to a secretary named Longe at £4 yearly rent. Earl Francis had intended to reconvey the estate to Ashe, who died before this could be done, and Eyre claimed that the deed of 1584–5 was a grant in reversion of the fifth part of the manor, apart from the woods and underwoods. He also claimed that the earl had executed a fine in 1585–6 to fortify this grant. In reply, William Cavendish, 1st earl of Newcastle, stated that there was no evidence that Earl George's grant had ever been sealed or delivered, or even properly executed. He suggested that Ashe had once owned a fifth of the manor and that he had passed his share to Shrewsbury, since Newcastle now enjoyed all the income from the manor.²

In 1633 a list of chief rents payable by free tenants of the manor of Caus Hall included 2s. from Wigley Hall; sums of 12d. from Anthony Crofts and 6d. from Godfrey Clarke for lands at the Hollins; 5s. 6d. for lands in Ashgate; 1s. 6d. for lands at Doghole; 2s. for a tenement called Hallcliffe; 2s. for a tenement at Cutthorpe; and payments of 12d., 2½d. and 8d. for lands said simply to be in Brampton.³

After the purchase of the manor by Charles Cavendish, the manor of Caus Hall passed with the family's home estate of Welbeck Abbey. The annual value of the Brampton estate

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/56.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 66/16 (undated but 1628 or later, since the 1st earl of Newcastle is named as lord of the manor).

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16; below, this section, for some of these freeholds.

was stated as £141 4s. 8d. in 1641.¹ In 1677 the Brampton rental totalled £205 19s. 6½d., made up of £96 2s. from the manor of Caus Hall (plus 17s. 6½d. in chief rents), £62 from Linacre and £47 from Rufford Hall. This was considerably more than the income from Newbold and Dunston (£37 and £41 16s. 8d. respectively) but less than half the figure for the manor of Barlow of £552 4s. 4d. (including chief rents, tithes and the coalpits) and smaller again than Bolsover, Oxcroft and Staveley Woodthorpe (£620 4s. 2d.). The rental for the manor of Chesterfield amounted to £279 17s. 9d.² In 1680 what were described as the manors of Brampton, Caus Hall, Linacre and Rufford Hall were included, with other Derbyshire estates, in a settlement by the 2nd duke of Newcastle.³

In 1792 Brampton was included in the exchange of estate between the 3rd duke of Portland and the 5th duke of Devonshire.⁴ The 6th duke make a settlement of the manor in 1813.⁵ The Welbeck branch of the family retained some land in the parish, since the duke of Portland was allotted a large area of East Moor at enclosure, of which he remained owner in 1840.⁶ The lordship of the manor, however, passed to successive dukes of Devonshire and the 9th duke remained lord (although not apparently a major owner) in Brampton in 1941.⁷

There can be little doubt that the capital messuage belonging to the manor stood on the site occupied at the time of writing by Caus House Farm. A house on the site is named as

¹ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 114/76.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/77.

⁴ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85.

⁵ TNA, Recovery Roll, 54 Geo. III, rot. 400.

⁶ [Tithe award].

⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1941), 72.

‘Old Hall’ by William Senior c.1630, when the estate was said to extend 295 acres.¹

Linacre

A family taking its name from a tenement known as Linacre appears to have been resident there from the early Middle Ages until c.1600.² It appears to be impossible to establish a continuous descent but a Hugh of Linacre was active towards the end of Henry III’s reign and into the early years of Edward I,³ as was a Walter of Linacre around the same date.⁴ A Lambert of Linacre occurs in the early 14th century.⁵ In 1414–15 John Linacre of Brampton was a tax collector in Derbyshire;⁶ and in 1431 either the same man or a namesake, said to be of Mosborough (in Eckington), held a free tenement in Brampton worth 40s. a year.⁷

A later John Linacre of Brampton in 1487 had lands at Plumley (in Eckington), *Westhill*, *Swotehall*, Hackenthorpe (in Beighton), Hasland, Beighton and elsewhere.⁸ When John died the following year, it was found that he and his wife Nicola (the daughter of William Ulgarthorpe) had received this estate from his father, John Linacre the son of William Linacre. John (the son) outlived his wife and left as coheirs his daughter Agnes, the

¹ *Welbeck Atlas*, ff. 47–8.

² Lysons, *Derb.*, p. cxxxv.

³ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 224–5, 412–14, 418, 420, 425, 431, 435, 547, 701, 705–6, 1351, 2374, 2428, 2496, 2561–3.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 415.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 424.

⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1413–22, 86.

⁷ *Feudal Aids*, I, 290.

⁸ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 467.

wife of Robert Rollesley, and Margaret, the wife of John Coke. The estate included the manor of Linacre in Brampton, held of the heirs of Thomas Cause, as of the manor of Caus Hall; the manor of Plumley (held of the manor of Eckington); lands in Eckington, Plumley and Beighton, held of the manor of Eckington; the manor of *Swotehall*, held of the manor of Beighton; and a messuage named Hasland Hall with land in Hasland, held of the manor of Dronfield.. It was also found that since John had died the issues and profits of the estate had been received by Robert Linacre.¹

In 1494 Agnes, the wife of Robert Rollesley of Fallinge (in Darley) gent. (and daughter of Robert Wigley)² was pardoned for not appearing before the Bench to answer Robert Linacre's claim that Robert and Agnes, with Humphrey Rollesley, also of Fallinge, and John Coke of Norton and Margaret his wife (John Linacre's other daughter), had entered Robert's estate at Brampton and Hasland and unlawfully disseised him. Agnes had surrendered to the Fleet prison and her husband was outlawed.³ In 1498 Robert Linacre settled his estate in Plumley and Swothall on feoffees.⁴ He is said to have died in 1512 seised of Linacre Hall and a manor in Brampton held under the earl of Shrewsbury (i.e. the Caus Hall estate).⁵

In 1519 Roger Foljambe was of Linacre Hall,⁶ and c.1540 the house was in the hands

¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, I, 179–80.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 2564; below, this section, for the Wigley family of Wigley.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 2.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/4.

⁵ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85; TNA, C 142/29.137.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 7.

of Thomas Foljambe.¹ They were evidently tenants, since another Robert Linacre still had an estate in Brampton in 1528.² Five years later he granted a 61-year lease at a rent of 20s. a year, with a fine of £5, to Adam Gascoyne of a farm in Brampton named Jane Lands.³

Robert appears to have been succeeded by George Linacre, although the connection between the two is unclear. In 1548 George Linacre of Beighton enfeoffed Robert Linacre of Brampton in all his estates in Brampton, Cutthorpe, 'Peverel' (probably meaning lands in the Domesday estate centred on Chesterfield that had once been formed party of Peverel Fee), Whittington and Staveley, which Robert had conveyed to George the previous year. The estate was conveyed to Robert for his life, with reversion to George, subject to a yearly rent of 6s. and suit of court at George's manor in Brampton.⁴ When John Stevenson died in 1555 he was found to have held a messuage called the Hill and some land in Brampton, of George Linacre by knight service and 5s. yearly rent.⁵ George, who was said to be of Plumley c.1540,⁶ was evidently dead by 1560, when John Shaw, who died that year, was found to have held about 10 acres in Ashgate of Meriella, George's widow, as of the manor of Linacre, by fealty and 4d. yearly rent.⁷ Hunter, possibly in error, named George's wife as Martha, the daughter of Thomas Leake of Hasland.⁸

¹ TNA, C 1/1045/11.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 53/1–2.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 69/1.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/11.

⁵ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/6.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 2266–71.

⁷ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/7.

⁸ *FMG*, 837–8.

George was succeeded by a son named James, who married Agnes, the daughter of Edward Bagshaw of the Ridge (in Chapel en le Frith), and died without issue.¹ In 1571 James Linacre of Linacre sold spring wood on his estate to Godfrey Foljambe of Walton,² and in 1578 made a new lease (for 21 years at 25s. 4d. and an unspecified fine) of Jane Lands.³ When Edward Calowe alias Atkinson died in 1577 he was found to have held a close called the Brome Field in Ingmanthorpe (in Brampton) of James Linacre, as of his manor of Linacre, by knight service and 12s. yearly rent.⁴ In 1576 Elizabeth Rotheram of Mosborough (in Eckington), the widow of William Rotherham of Ridgway (in Eckington), and a daughter and coheir of John Linacre, late of Brampton, quitclaimed to James Linacre of Linacre Hall all the estate which had formerly belonged to John in Brampton, Cutthorpe and Staveley, and had passed to James.⁵ Anne, the widow of Richard Pendleton of Mansfield (Notts.), another daughter and coheir, executed a similar deed the following year.⁶

In 1581 James was in dispute with Gervase Shaw over the ownership of Howley Moor (i.e. Holymoore), which he claimed was parcel of his manor Linacre;⁷ three years later he accused Francis Oakes of trespassing on a close of his at Howley More,⁸ and in 1585 brought a similar charge against Richard Greaves, Thomas Dickinson and Gervase Shaw, accusing

¹ *FMG*, 837–8.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 53/3; below, econ. hist. for the exploitation of woodland in Brampton.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 69/2.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/5.

⁵ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/22.

⁶ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/23.

⁷ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/2.

⁸ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/4.

them of taking 10 cart loads of stone worth £5 from the moore and causing £20 worth of damage.¹ Also in 1584 it was said that the messuage and lands held by John Stevenson (who died in 1555) were then held of James Linacre,² as was the land in Ashgate belonging to John Shaw.³

In 1582 James Linacre appears to have mortgaged most or all of the family's estate for £800 to John Shawe and Godfrey and Thomas Foljambe. The conveyance includes the manors of Linacre, Plumley and Hackenthorpe, together with land in those places and in Brampton, Chesterfield, Cutthorpe, *Howley* (i.e. Holymoorside), Eckington, Bramley (in Eckington), Mosborough, Beighton, Staveley, Hagg (in Staveley) and *Sothall*.⁴

James Linacre was succeeded by an unnamed brother, who had issue Gilbert Linacre of Linacre and Plumley. He married Troth, the daughter of John Nevile of Grove (Notts.).⁵ In 1599 Gilbert Linacre of Plumley and William Lee of Caldwell (also in Eckington) sold to Godfrey Clarke and Thomas Foljambe, both of Somersall, a tenement near Hemming Green, another near the church and a third near Lound Meadow, together with seven doles in Lound Meadow, the watermill called 'Holly Milne' (i.e. Holymoorside mill), cottages near 'Holly Moore alias Holly Greene', and also a tenement in Cutthorpe, 3 roods of pasture there, and a messuage and 6a. 3r. in Cutthorpe.⁶ Two years later Gilbert granted a lease for 20 years at £6

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/8.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 53/6.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/7.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/31–33 (a final concord and two recoveries; this cannot apparently have been an outright sale, since James's nephew and heir Gilbert continued to own Linacre and Plumley, and presumably the other estates listed in 1582).

⁵ *FMG*, 837–8.

⁶ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/9.

yearly rent to Gervase Shaw (alias Somersall) of Ashgate of a watermill and a disused lead smelting mill at Linacre, and an adjoining house and land.¹

Gilbert and Troth had a son, George Linacre of Plumley, who married twice, first to Margaret, the daughter of George Widmerpole of Widmerpole (Notts.), and second to Ann, the daughter of Anthony Lister of either Little Chester or Little Eaton.² With his first wife George had a son, James Linacre of Plumley, who married Mary, the daughter of Francis Stevenson of Unstone; she died in 1659.³

Gilbert appears to have been responsible for the break-up of the family estate. In 1604, together with Francis Hallam of Bengeworth (Worcs.), who was possibly a mortgagee, conveyed to Robert Booth of Tankersley (Yorks. WR) and John Hacker of Bridgford (Notts.) for £1,300 the manor of Linacre and Linacre Hall, and Gilbert's lands in Linacre, Chesterfield, Brampton, Walton, Cutthorpe, Ingmanthorpe, Howley and Wigley, then occupied by Gilbert himself, Dennis Beresford, Gervase Shaw, Roger Newton, William Stafford, John Stevenson and a man named Oldfield. The sale also included Westwell Hall (in Eckington) and freehold premises in Westwell, Mosborough and Ridgway. The manor of Plumley was reserved from the sale, together with land in Mosborough and Eckington, and half an acre in Staveley at Salterswell Sick near Staveley Bridge. Gilbert agreed not to alienate either the manor or the capital messuage at Plumley, nor any of the other reserved land, for more than 21 years or at a rent of less than £70, except by the sale of the fee simple to Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury for £1,200. The sale was subject to an existing lease of Westwell Hall and others in respect of the Brampton estate, including the lease of Linacre

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/10; below, econ. hist., cornmilling, lead smelting.

² *FMG*, 837–8.

³ *FMG*, 837–8, 836.

manor to Dennis Beresford at a yearly rent of £35.¹ The sale was fortified by a fine the following year.²

In 1600 Gilbert granted a rent charge of £25 a year to John Linacre of Chorley (Staffs.) and Mary his wife, charged on the manor of Linacre and all Gilbert's estate in Brampton, Walton and Chesterfield.³ Some years later, in 1624 John and Mary assigned this rent charge to Dame Katherine Cavendish, the widow of Sir Charles Cavendish.⁴

It is possible that Booth and Hacker were intermediaries acting for Gilbert Linacre's creditors and that they went on to sell off the estate in parcels. In 1634 George Clarke of Somersall wrote to the earl of Newcastle to explain that he held 'Howley alias Holly Moore' of the earl's manor of Caus, with common of pasture and a 'petty seigniorship in Brampton Paravayle', by virtue of a purchase (presumably that of 1599) from 'Mr Linacre', which also included a corn mill there (i.e. Holymoorside mill), other property in Brampton, and 40s. chief rent. He added that the residue of the manor of Linacre was sold either then or later to others and that a member of the Eyre family claimed some rights in Howley Moor.⁵ At about the same time, one of the earl of Newcastle's officers noted that Sir Francis Foljambe held a farm and lands in Brampton of the manor of Linacre by suit of court and 8s. 8d. rent, late in the occupation of Thomas Massey. This tenement was afterwards sold (presumably when the

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/5; cf. DDP 114/50, an unexecuted draft with slightly different terms.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 114/51–52.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/47.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 114/63–65.

⁵ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/12.

Foljambe estate was broken up in the 1630s) to Thomas Eyre.¹

The manor of Linacre itself was certainly in Newcastle's hands by 1630, when lands belonging to it were included in a round of standard 21-year leases issued to tenants that year.² In 1633 Newcastle's officers draw up a list of chief rents payable by freeholders within the manor, which mentioned Wigley Hall, a farm and other land at Cutthorpe, two messuages and some land at Ingmanthorpe, another near Pratt Hall, a tenement and lands at Hollins, and some land at Ashgate.³ In 1817 it was said the Linacre was by that date regarded as parcel of the manor of Brampton.⁴

Lands of religious houses

The Templars, later the Hospitallers

In 1185 the Templars held lands producing yearly rents totalling 59s. 7d. in the fees of Robert Briton (the lord of Walton), Ingelram of Brampton and Ascuit Musard (the lord of Staveley, who also held an estate in Brampton). Those within the Brito fee were presumably in Walton (since there is no evidence that the Brito fee extended into Brampton) and the rest in Brampton, but only four of the seventeen tenements are explicitly said to have lain within the Brito fee and another three were within the Musard fee; it is not clear whether all the rest belonged to Ingelram's fee. The largest tenant, Roger son of Richard, was paying 15s. a year for four bovates of land, some assarts and some other pieces of land; a man named simply as

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 66/16.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 84/6–15, 43/32; below, econ. hist., farming and estate management.

³ Notts, Archives, DDP 84/16; below, this section, lay freeholds, for these estates.

⁴ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85.

‘the Carpenter’ had two bovates of land within the Brito fee for 7s. a year; and two other tenants (one of whom held land within the Musard fee) were each paying 5s. a year for two bovates. The rest paid 3s. 2d. or less.¹ In 1189 the prior of the Hospitallers, as successors to the Templars, granted to John of Linacre 2 bovates of land in Linacre which the house had acquired from Roger son of Ravekel, reserving a yearly rent of 2s.² This holding cannot be matched with any of those included in the survey of 1185.

The fate of the Templars’ holdings in Walton is unclear: in the 15th century the Hospitallers had land in Brampton, but not Walton, which was administered through a court which sat in Chesterfield for their manor of Temple Normanton. Their Brampton holdings were sufficiently extensive to warrant the appointment of a separate bailiff and, at most courts, a separate jury.³

Some of the Hospitallers’ tenements can be identified from transactions recorded in the manor court.

In 1447 John Calow was granted a messuage and a bovat of land at Ingmanthorpe, previously in the tenure of his father-in-law John Atkinson, at a rent of 6s., plus an obit of 5s. and an entry fine of 1d.⁴ John was dead by c.1490, when the tenancy was granted to Roger Calow of Brampton as his next heir, at the same rent and subject to the same obit.⁵ In 1510 Roger Calow alias Atkinson surrendered the holding to the use of he and his wife Anne, to be held by Anne for the term of her life, with remainder to the heirs of Roger and Anne, who

¹ Lees (ed.), *Templairs*, 97; see Walton, landownership.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 1539.

³ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 43.

⁴ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 42.

⁵ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 60.

were to pay an obit of 5s. each, as well as rent of 6s. a year and an entry fine of 3s. 4d. In June 1514, as ‘Roger Atkinson’, he surrendered the premises at Ingmanthorpe, apart from a close called Temple Croft, to feoffees to hold to the use of Roger and his wife, named on this occasion as ‘Agnes’, for their lives, with remainder to their son Roger Atkinson.¹ In October the same year Edward Atkinson made a complaint against the widowed Agnes concerning the messuage and lands at Ingmanthorpe.² Both parties appointed attorneys but a hearing was postponed at least twice and the case had yet to be determined two years later.³

In the 1530s Edward Calow alias Atkinson of Holme (in Newbold), grandson and heir of Roger Calow alias Atkinson, sued George Foljambe, Stephen Humphrey and Edward Allen in Chancery over the same property, alleging that the manor court had adjudged that it belonged to him and that Foljambe and his co-defendants had forcibly entered the premises.⁴ Foljambe in turn sued Sir Anthony Babington as chief steward of the Hospitallers’ manor of Normanton, for refusing to complete the sale by Robert Calow alias Atkinson of the messuage and land.⁵ He was still seeking redress from Atkinson a decade later.⁶

In 1477–8 Denise Woodhouse surrendered a messuage and lands in Bagthorpe to feoffees for the term of the life of her son Richard Woodhouse the younger,⁷ and in 1485 William Woodhouse, as kinsman and heir of Denise, late of Brampton deceased, asked to

¹ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 80–1.

² Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 81.

³ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 82, 83, 84, 85.

⁴ TNA, C 1/771/71, C 1/770/59.

⁵ TNA, C 1/792/35–41.

⁶ TNA, C 1/1121/23–24.

⁷ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 53; Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 465.

admitted tenant of the messuage lately held by Richard Woodhouse, when he was summoned to attend the next court and show by what right he made the claim.¹ His suit appears to have been successful, since in 1490 William Woodhouse, son and heir of John Woodhouse of Brampton, surrendered what may be the same premises to the use of Henry Foljambe.² In 1501 what appears to be another tenement at Bagthorpe was surrendered to the use of Richard Woodhouse of Ripley, with reversion to the same William Woodhouse, son and heir of John Woodhouse of Brampton.³ Richard was of Bagthorpe in 1507–11.⁴ Finally, in 1535, premises in Bagthorpe were surrendered to the use of Nicholas Woodhouse of London, pewterer, son of Richard Woodhouse of Brampton.⁵

In 1473 Thomas Shaw of Somersall surrendered all his messuages and lands in Somersall and Pocknedge, and also in Chesterfield, to five feoffees, including Ralph Calcroft, the vicar of Chesterfield.⁶ John Somersall, who may have been his successor, died *c.* 1510, leading his eldest son Godfrey Shaw, aged 17, as his heir.⁷ Godfrey was admitted the following years to his father's messuages and lands in Somersall, Pocknedge and Chesterfield, for an entry fine of 13s. 4d.⁸

In 1466 John Woodhouse and John Cause, both of Brampton, surrendered a messuage

¹ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 55.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 167.

³ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 64; Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 470.

⁴ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 70, 71, 75.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 168, 169.

⁶ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 48.

⁷ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 72; above, this section, for the use of both Shaw and Somersall as surnames by the family which then owned Somersall.

⁸ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 74.

and 6 acres of land in Brampton called Stotlands, to the use of John Ashe of Brampton.¹ In 1506 the court heard that John Ashe, in his lifetime, had held a messuage in Brampton called ‘the Byrches’ (possibly the modern Free Birch, previously Three Birches).² He had surrendered the premises to feoffees with the intention that they should in turn surrender them to the use of John and his wife Joan and their heirs, with remainder in default to John’s brother William. Both John and William died childless, leaving William’s son Godfrey, aged 19, as John’s heir. The court granted the premises to Joan for her life, with reversion to William’s heirs.³ In 1514 Godfrey Ashe was granted a tenancy of 8 acres of land lying in different parts of Brampton, formerly the lands of John Cause,⁴ which may have been the estate acquired by John Ashe half a century earlier.

Another messuage and lands at the Birches was held by John Kinder, who died in 1518, leaving his son Arthur, then aged four, as his heir.⁵ This may have been the estate, described as a messuage and half a bovate in Brampton, which John Kinder the elder surrendered in 1488 to the use of his son John for his life, with reversion to the father’s right heirs.⁶ John was reported to be dead in May 1514, still holding these premises, when his kinsman, also John Kinder, was found to be his heir and of full age.⁷ The younger John was

¹ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 47.

² *PN Derb.*, 000.

³ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 69–70.

⁴ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 81.

⁵ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 87.

⁶ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 59.

⁷ Oakley, ‘Temple Normanton’, 80.

granted the tenancy of another messuage and a bovate land at the same court.¹

The Hospitallers' (and presumably before them the Templars') largest holding seems to have been at Loads, on the edge of Holymoore, where the Shaw family were their tenants for several generations. In 1346 Robert Shaw surrendered a messuage and lands in Loads which William Wigley had formerly held and asked that the tenement might be granted to him, because the copy of court roll by which his ancestors had held the premises had been burnt. The court made a new grant, for a yearly rent of 3s. 4d., of a messuage, barns, gardens and cofts, with six named closes of land, at the side of one of which the house stood.²

In 1456 William Wadshelf surrendered a messuage and two bovates of land at Loads, then in the occupation of Laurence Shaw, to the use of Joan Shaw, William's daughter.³ In 1461 John Lylle chaplain, acting as surviving feoffee, surrendered a messuage at Loads and 6 acres of land there called Frith Land to the use of William, son of John Shaw of Chanderhill,⁴ and the following year surrendered a parcel of wood in Loads field, a croft in the middle of Loads Cliff, and two parcels of land on the north side of Middle Wood to the use of himself and two other feoffees, Robert Barley and Thomas son of Roger Shaw of Loads.⁵ In 1473 Robert son and heir of Roger Shaw, late of Loads, was granted a tenancy of the messuage and land there which had been Roger's, at a rent of 4s. 4d. and on payment of an obit of 6s.⁶ Twelve years later Edward Shaw surrendered the messuage and lands called Frith Land, and

¹ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 81.

² Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 88.

³ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 45.

⁴ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 45.

⁵ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 46.

⁶ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton;', 49.

half the land called Hey Land, to the use of his sons Thomas and Robert.¹ In 1514 the court, for an entry fine of 22s. 8d., granted Robert Shaw of Harpurhill and his son the tenancy of lands previously held by Edward Shaw at a yearly rent of 20d., the messuage and bovate called Frithland (rent 12d.), a messuage and bovate formerly held by Robert Ashe (rent 2s. 4d.) and other lands previously held by Edward (rent 20s.).²

Thomas Shaw of Wadshelf died in 1507, holding woods, land and meadows in Loads by copy of court roll. His heir was his son, also Thomas, who was aged 20, to whom the tenancy was granted.³ Three years later John Shaw, son and heir of Thomas Shaw of Wingerworth, surrendered a messuage and land in Loads in the tenure of Ralph Bradbury, to the use of Thomas Ashe and Robert Shaw for a term of eleven years.⁴ In May 1512 John surrendered a messuage, barn and lands in Loads to the use of Robert Shaw of Harpurhill (in Wingerworth), who paid an entry fine of 6s. 8d.⁵ John was dead by May 1513, leaving as heir Ralph Shaw, son of Robert Shaw of Chesterfield, as his kinsman and heir. Ralph was admitted tenant to the messuage in the Loads which John had held, on payment of a fine of 20s. and saving the right of Alice Swindell, the widow of Adam Shaw.⁶ The following year Thomas Shaw of Loads was put on a panel to determine a dispute between Alice Shaw, Ralph Shaw and Hugh Swindell and his wife Alice.⁷

¹ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 56.

² Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 81.

³ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 70–1

⁴ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 73.

⁵ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 76.

⁶ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton'. 77.

⁷ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 82.

The Hospitallers had other tenants in the same part of the parish. In 1451 Thomas Ingmanthorpe of Loads surrendered all the land he held in the vill and fields of Loads to the use of his son Richard and daughter-in-law Katherine.¹ Richard Ingmanthorpe, in 1478, surrendered half a messuage in Nether Loads to the use of John Ingmanthorpe and Katherine his wife, the reversion of the other half to remain to John and Katherine after Richard's death.² In 1487 John surrendered all his lands in the Loads, which he held by grant of his father Richard, to the use of Richard Broadhead of Chesterfield.³ Two years later Richard in turn surrendered the same lands to the use of Christopher Shaw of Walton.⁴ Three years later the jury reported that Adam Shaw, who held a messuage in the Loads late of John Ingmanthorpe, was dead since the previous court, but could not identify his heir.⁵

In 1498 the court heard that John Ashe of Chesterfield, who held a copyhold messuage in Loads, had died, leaving his son Robert as his heir, aged 19.⁶ Five years later Robert, also of Chesterfield, surrendered the messuage and land to the use of Robert Shaw, who was admitted at a yearly rent of 2s. 3d. At the same court Ashe surrendered a rood of land in Doyfield in Brampton to the use of William Shaw alias Blackshaw.⁷ In 1513 the jury noted that William Shaw of Chanderhill held land in Doyfield and ordered him to produce his

¹ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 43.

² Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 53.

³ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 58.

⁴ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 59.

⁵ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 64.

⁶ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 61.

⁷ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 67.

evidences relating to the tenement.¹ William had died by August 1516, holding lands in Chanderhill and Loads. His son and heir John was of full age and was given a day at which to show by what right he claimed his father's estate.²

In 1480 Henry Foljambe, the lord of the manor of Walton, who was buying aggressively in both Chesterfield and some of the out-townships in the late 15th century, acquired all the messuages and lands in Loads (parcel of the Hospitallers' estate there) which had previously belonged to William Boler, who had in turn acquired them from Thomas Hewgate, formerly of Chesterfield.³ In 1499 Foljambe surrendered two tenements in Loads and some shops in the Shambles in Chesterfield (presumably also held of the Hospitallers) to feoffees to hold to the uses of his will.⁴ Henry's death was reported to the court in September 1504.⁵ The following May the jurors found that he had held two tenements in Loads at a yearly rent of 15s.⁶

When Queen Mary attempted to re-establish the Hospitallers in 1558, the charter included land in Brampton.⁷ Similarly, in 1564, when the former Hospitallers' manor of Normanton was granted to George Talbot, 6th earl of Shrewsbury, it included premises in

¹ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 79.

² Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 84.

³ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 54; see Chesterfield, landownership, for Foljambe's acquisitions in this period.

⁴ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 62; *Streets and Houses*, ooo for the Hospitallers' holdings in the Shambles.

⁵ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 67; see Walton, landownership.

⁶ Oakley, 'Temple Normanton', 68.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1557–8, 318.

Brampton.¹ The copyhold tenements were presumably merged into the Talbots' Caus Hall estate, but the freeholds, such Ingmanthorpe, which is probably the best documented,² would have passed to other owners.

Beauchief abbey

The house of Augustinian canons founded c.1183 at Beauchief, in the Sheaf valley near Norton, to the north of Chesterfield, received gifts from several landholders in Brampton. Among the earliest benefactors was Warin of Beeley, who, either at the end of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th, gave the canon the whole of Harewood (in Beeley), with all his pasture to the east as far as the highway from Wadshelf to Harewood End (which would apparently have extended into Brampton), and his commons on *Harelundhegge* (i.e. Harland Edge, in Beeley) to the north and east.³ A generation later Warin's son Serlo confirmed his father's gift of Harewood,⁴ as did his other son Luke.⁵

Ralph Musard, the early 13th-century lord of Staveley, gave the abbey lands at Wadshelf, which in 1230 the sheriff was ordered to allow the abbey to hold in peace, even though Ralph's other lands had been taken into the king's hand.⁶

Probably towards the end of the 13th century Walter Caus, son and heir of Thomas Caus of Brampton, gave Beauchief common of pasture at Harewood grange and in the soke of

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1563–6, 163.

² Above, this section for the post-Dissolution history of Ingmanthorpe.

³ *Beauchief*, nos. 164–166; *Leake*, nos. 121, 122.

⁴ *Beauchief*, no. 167.

⁵ *Beauchief*, no. 172.

⁶ *Close R.* 1227–31, 357.

Brampton for all beasts belonging to the grange, both on the moor and on other lands, where the freemen of the soke had common pasture.¹ This confirms that the lands belonging to the grange extended into Brampton. In the same period Margery, widow of Ralph of Reresby, made a quitclaim bringing to an end a dispute with Beauchief concerning the boundaries of common pasture on Ashover Moor, which appear to have marched with the canons' lands at Harewood.² Ralph's son Adam, and also Roger of Reresby and Ralph son of Robert of Reresby, presumably as part of the same settlement, confirmed the bounds.³

In 1393 an inquest found that Ralph Barker and William Barkhouse might give 5 messuages, 3 bovates and 3 acres of meadow in Wigley (in Brampton), Beeley and Chesterfield without damage to the king. The premises in Wigley were already held of Beauchief by the service of 2s. a year and suit of the abbot's two great courts a year at Wadshelf. The tenant in chief was Ralph Frescheville, the lord of Staveley (in succession to the Musards).⁴ Accordingly Ralph and William gave the abbey a messuage and 20 acres of land in Wigley, which had previously belonged to John of Wigley.⁵

Shortly before the Dissolution John Sheffield, the abbot, accused his tenant at Wadshelf, Matthew Carrington, and Matthew's undertenant Ellen Grimbald, of unlawfully distraining cattle there and keeping court rolls, accounts, rentals and other muniments in their possession, which suggests that Carrington was the abbey's steward. In reply, Matthew and Ellen denied that the messuage and 2 oxgangs (or bovates) in Wadshelf were held of the

¹ *Leake*, no. 125; *Jeayes, Derby Charters*, no. 426; *Beauchief*, pp. 261–2.

² *Leake*, no. 128; *Beauchief*, pp. 264–6.

³ *Leake*, nos. 129–131; *Beauchief*, pp. 266–8.

⁴ TNA, C 143/417/23.

⁵ *Beauchief*, nos. 217–220.

abbey, or that they were detaining any documents.¹

In 1545 Francis Leake of Sutton (in Sutton cum Duckmanton) purchased several former Beauchief estates, including Harewood Grange, which was then in the tenure of William Blackwell.² This grant may also have included some of the abbey's land in Brampton, if they were administered from the grange. The following year John Bellowe of Grimsby (Lincs.) and Robert Bigott of Wharram (Yorks.), as part of a large purchase of former monastic property, bought messuages and land in Wigley (in Brampton) in the tenure of Richard Wilson and William Boller, which were late of Beauchief abbey.³ In 1547 Thomas Leake of Beauchief quitclaimed to William Wilde lands in Wigley and Crich which Thomas had acquired from Bellowe and Bigott, together with a cottage in Colley (in Dronfield) and a messuage in Coal Aston, all late of Beauchief.⁴

St Leonard's hospital, Chesterfield

In 1310 Simon son of John of the Folde of Eckington released to the leper hospital in Chesterfield unspecified land in the fee of Brampton.⁵

Chesterfield gilds and chantries

In 1365 the alderman of the gild of the Blessed Mary, the largest of Chesterfield's four

¹ TNA, C 1/934/9–11.

² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XX (1), 221–2; *Leake*, no. 374; below, this section for the later history of the Leake estate in Brampton.

³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XXI (2), 239–40.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 2565.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 428.

gilds, made a grant to Roger Cutt of Brampton, Emma his wife and their heirs of a messuage in Pocknedge.¹ In 1392, the gild was given licence to establish a chantry at the altar of St Mary in the parish church endowed with property in Brampton, Newbold and Dunston, as well as Chesterfield itself, in which a chaplain would pray for the souls of the king, the royal family, and the four founders.² When another chantry was established in Chesterfield parish church in 1409 in memory of Hugh Draper and his two wives, its initial endowment included unspecified land in Brampton. The chantry's estate was to be held by Beauchief abbey.³

After the dissolution of the gilds and chantries in 1549, an estate known as the Gild Lands, comprising the land of the two main Chesterfield gilds, was leased to James Hardwick of Hardwick (in Ault Hucknall). When a new lease was made in 1558, the income from the Gild Lands included 5d. rent from the lands of John Somersall in Brampton, and 12d. and 4s. from lands of William Brampton and Adam Gascoyne respectively.⁴

Croxton

In 1574 a grant of lands formerly of Croxton priory (Leics.) to Robert earl of Leicester, included premises in Wigley.⁵

Dronfield gild

¹ I.H. Jeayes, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and Muniments in the possession of Reginald Walkelyne Chandos-Pole Esq. at Radbourne Hall* (1896), no. 330.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 178.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, 278; 1408–13, 89–90; *RBC*, ; *Beauchief*, p. 251.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–8, 292–3.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1572–5, 184.

In 1549 the lands of the former gild of St Mary and St John the Baptist at Dronfield, including 4 acres of arable in divers parcels called Little Southill and Fallens in Brampton, in the tenure of Thomas Somersall clerk and John Wright, were granted to Francis earl of Shrewsbury.¹ This land was presumably merged into the Talbots' Caus Hall estate.²

Fosse priory

In 1367 two chaplains, Richard Brampton and John Inkersall of Chesterfield, presumably acting as feoffees, released to Thomas Hope of Brampton land in Brampton held of the small Cistercian nunnery of Fosse (Lincs.), with reversion to Roger son of John of the Frith and his wife Katherine.³ The priory's original endowment consisted mainly of about 120 acres in Torksey (Lincs.)⁴ and it might be supposed that this deed relates to the hamlet of Brampton in that parish, since no other evidence has been found that Fosse held land in Derbyshire. On the other hand, the feoffees are Chesterfield men, as are the witnesses, and the deed was executed at Chesterfield during the town's main autumn fair. Another possibility is that (by a remarkable coincidence) the holders of the free tenement later known as Frith Hall (in Brampton, Derbyshire) decided to make a gift of land in Brampton (in Torksey) to the Lincolnshire house. The deed survives among the collections of Adam Wolley⁵ and it may be that he bought the document, believing it to relate to the Derbyshire parish.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1548–9, 431–2.

² Above, this section.

³ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 443.

⁴ *VCH Lincs.*, II, 157.

⁵ BL, Woll. Ch., III, 50.

Lenton priory

The sale of former monastic estates in Brampton to Francis Leake in 1545 included the manors of Holme and Dunston (in Newbold) and Birley Grange, which was said to be lie within those two manors. Both the two manors and the grange were then in the tenure of Edward Eyre.¹ Birley Grange is in fact in Brampton, about two miles west of Holme Hall.

Louth Park

Ascuit Musard (who died in 1185) made a grant to the abbey of Louth Park (Lincs.) of the whole of Birley, in the north of Brampton, close to the boundary with Barlow, where Ascuit gave the canons his woods and commons.² Walter Abbetot, Ascuit's tenant at Barlow, augmented this gift with others, including a grant of extensive rights in his woods in Barlow, with the power to build and operate ironworks.³ Walter's son William de Abbetot confirmed his ancestors' gift in both Birley and Barlow.⁴ William de Abbetot gave Louth 30 acres at *Threpewoode* at Barley, and other local landholders made further grants in both Brampton and Barlow.⁵ The abbey obtained a grant of free warren in all its demesne lands, including those in Derbyshire, in 1253,⁶ which was confirmed in 1314.⁷

Also in 1314 the king confirmed the gift of Robert of Brampton, son of Walter of the

¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XX (1), 221–2; *Leake*, no. 374.

² *Leake*, nos. 2, 3, 4.

³ *Leake*, nos. 5, 6.

⁴ *Leake*, no. 7.

⁵ *Leake*, nos. 8–18.

⁶ *Cal. Ch. R.* 1226–57, 429.

⁷ *Cal. Ch. R.* 1300–26, 269.

hall, of a bovate of land in Brampton, with two tofts. and a croft beyond the *Smale* on the north,¹ and another 17 acres in the same vill; the gift of Robert de Abbetot of the land of his fee on the south-west side of the monks' grange at Birley, between their dike and the water called *Buthesclider*;² and a further gift by Robert son of Walter of the hall of all his rights in three bovates in Wadshelf.³ The same charter also confirmed the monks' rights to make iron in the woods in Barlow, adjoining Birley to the north, and the right to collect wood there for building, fencing and fuel for the brethren living at Birley.⁴

Louth's estate at Birley was granted in 1545 (when it was described as a manor) to Francis Leake of Sutton, together with 31 acres of woodland in Brampton which had belonged to the abbey.⁵ The lands thus formed part of what later became the Clarke family's estate in Brampton, which was broken up by the sale in 1824.⁶

Rufford abbey

In the first half of the 13th century the Nottinghamshire house at Rufford received a number of benefactions of small estates in Brampton, which for the most part cannot be

¹ This phrase appears to confirm that the *Smale* is the modern Linacre brook, which joins Holme brook near Cutholme at the eastern end of the township, which in turn flows into the Hipper near Wheatbridge Road. The name may have been applied to both streams in the Middle Ages, and in this instance may also refer to Birley brook, a tributary of Linacre brook near Birley Grange.

² This cannot apparently be identified, unless it is the modern Birley brook.

³ *Cal. Ch. R.* 1300–26, 260.

⁴ *Cal. Ch. R.* 1300–26, 259–60.

⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XX (1), 221–2; *Leake*, no. 374; below, econ. hist., woodland management.

⁶ Above, this section, Somersall.

located on the modern map, including land near Wadshelf brook, *Wallesike* (or *Welleseche*) and *Brendesche*;¹ and land called Ryland.² Other deeds mention the main road from Brampton to Chesterfield through Ashgate,³ the road leading to *Bangralle* (possibly identical with the Ballgreave, which occurs in 1605),⁴ and land near *Holdestobigis* (possibly meaning ‘Old Bigging’, i.e. old building).⁵ Other deeds mentioned ‘the Moor sick’ (*Lemorsike*), Baldwin Cross and the water called *Smale*, which appears to be Holme book.⁶ The abbey’s cartulary also records gifts at Hallcliffe (near Wadshelf), *Wadelhul* (apparently also near Wadshelf) and *Halleflat* in Brampton to St Helen’s hospital in Derby.⁷ Like other religious houses with lands in Brampton, Rufford had to make a composition (sometime in the mid 1250s) with the dean of Lincoln concerning the small tithes due from their land in the township to the dean as patron of the chapel there.⁸ In 1285 the abbot and convent received a grant of free warren in their demesne lands in various places, including Brampton.⁹

In 1537 the site and demesnes of Rufford abbey were sold to George earl of Shrewsbury, together with the bulk of the abbey’s estates, including lands in Brampton.¹⁰

¹ *Rufford*, nos. 67–8, 75, 77, 80, 88–90.

² *Rufford*, nos. 63–64, 85–6, 88–90.

³ *Rufford*, nos. 81, 70–72.

⁴ *Rufford*, no. 67.

⁵ *Rufford*, no. 74.

⁶ *Rufford*, no. 76.

⁷ *Rufford*, nos. 82, 84, 87.

⁸ *Rufford*, no. 91.

⁹ *Cal. Chart. R. 1257–1300*, 292.

¹⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XII (2), 351.

Thereafter, the former Rufford estate in the parish was merged with the lands of the manor of Caus Hall.¹ William Senior's survey of 1630 names a house of the site of the modern Rufford Farm as Rufford Hall, with 141 acres of enclosed land let with it. The house then comprised a central hall range flanked by gabled wings at either end. The adjoining close to the west was known as Mote Field.² Rufford Farm, a prominent landmark on the main road between Wadshelf and Baslow, remained part of the Chatsworth Estate until it was sold off in the early 21st century.³ Its position presumably indicates the general location of the abbey's estate in Brampton.

Sempringham

Sometime in Henry III's reign Hugh of Linacre, son of Hugh of Linacre, confirmed to the nuns and brethren of Sempringham (Lincs.) all the land in Brampton which the house held of the elder Hugh, namely a moiety of the land which Richard son of Godwin granted them, lying between the land of the Templars and the land which Hugh son of Godwin of Boythorpe's, and extending from the site of an old mill to the bank of the Hipper, together with common of pasture for six cows and two horses.⁴ In 1236 the prior of Sempringham came to an agreement with Roger Breton concerning common pasture in Walton, Brampton and Calow after he complained that Roger had not observed an agreement made between a previous prior and his father Robert Breton.⁵

¹ Lysons, *Derb.*, 85; above, this section, for the descent of the manor of Caus Hall.

² *Welbeck Atlas*, 53–4.

³ Inf. from Chatsworth Estates.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 414.

⁵ *Feet of Fines*, no. 153; see Walton, landownership.

Welbeck abbey

At some date in the 12th century Ingelram of Brampton granted to Robert of Owlcotes (*Hulecotis*) all the land of Owlcotes, with the meadow of Hewintoft and the enclosed meadow of Lound, subject to a yearly rent of 26d. for all services, save that of providing one man, if needed, two days a year to repair his millpond, and grinding 1/20th of his corn at Ingelram's mill.¹ Hugh son of Ingelram later granted to Walter Deincourt clerk and his assigns the house and land which Robert held of him, reserving the rent of 26d.² Walter in turn conveyed the estate to Welbeck abbey, the Premonstratensian house in Sherwood Forest (Notts.),³ which also had a small estate in Chesterfield and Newbold.⁴ Hugh confirmed the gift and later released the rent of 26d.⁵ In 1503 Robert Eyre of Padley (in Nether Padley) died seised of premises in Cutthorpe (in Brampton) worth 10s., held of the abbot of Welbeck by fealty and rent of 5s. 4d. a year, when his heir was found to be his son Arthur, then aged 23.⁶ Since there appears to be no reference to other acquisitions by the abbey in Brampton, the Eyres' land could presumably have been that given by Hugh, although the name Owlcotes does not survive in either there or elsewhere in the parish.⁷

¹ *Leake*, no. 144.

² *Leake*, no. 555.

³ *Leake*, no. 556.

⁴ See Chesterfield; Newbold, landownership.

⁵ *Leake*, nos. 557, 558, 559..

⁶ *Cal. Inq. Henry VII*, III, 431–3.

⁷ Abbeyhill farm, on Common Lane, Cutthorpe, may be a legacy of Welbeck's estate, or it may reflect the holdings of either Louth or Beauchief in the same general areas.

Lay Freeholds

Ashgate House and Ashgate Lodge

In the 16th century a family named Clarke, who do not appear to be immediately related to their namesakes at Somersall (since they bore quite different arms), lived at Ashgate, possibly in a house on the site of the later Ashgate House. In 1663 the head of the family traced his descent from great-grandfather, Ralph Clarke, who married Frances, the daughter of Thomas Barker of Dore.¹ Their son, also Ralph and also of Ashgate, died in 1598. He married Constance (or Bridget) Beresford, a member of the branch of that family who lived at Beresford (Staffs.). They too had a son named Ralph, who was said in 1633 to owe a chief rent of 4d. for lands in Ashgate to the manor of Linacre. At the same date George Turner of Ashgate owed 2s. 2d. to the same manor, and 5s. 6d. to the manor of Caus Hall.²

Apparently in 1625, this Ralph Clarke built a new house at Cutthorpe (i.e. Cutthorpe Old Hall), which may have become his main home. He married Frances, the daughter of George Blount of Eckington, and had with her two sons and five daughters. Ralph died in 1660. His elder son Samuel, who was of Ashgate, married Bridget, the daughter of Gilbert Nevile of Grove (Notts.), but died without issue in 1669, leaving his brother Cornelius as his heir. Cornelius appears to have lived mainly at Norton Hall, although he was assessed on 12 hearths for Cutthorpe Old Hall (and possibly other property he owned in the village) in 1670.³

¹ *Visit. Derb.* 1662–4, 106–7; *Visit. Papers*, 11–12; *FMG*, 315–18 for this para. and next, except as indicated.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

³ *Hearth Tax*, 146; below, this sub-section.

Samuel's widow Bridget was assessed on seven hearths that year,¹ perhaps for Ashgate, if that was then being used as a dower house. Cornelius died without issue in 1696, leaving his five sisters as coheirs.

Apparently at about this time, the Clarkes sold Ashgate (while retaining Cutthorpe and Norton)² to a family named Barnes. The first member of the family to live at Ashgate may have been John Barnes, the son of Edmund Barnes, who died in 1725.³ John married Elizabeth, the daughter of James Allison of Brampton.⁴ He died in 1779, she in 1787. Their eldest son David Barnes, born in 1741, married Eleanor, the daughter of Edward Gorell of Clapham (Yorks. NR). Barnes, who died in 1805, developed quite extensive coal mining and ironmaking interests around Chesterfield in the late 18th century.⁵ His was succeeded by his only son, John Gorell Barnes of Ashgate, who was born in 1777 and in 1810 married Elizabeth Taylor, the daughter of John Clay of North Wingfield. J.G. Barnes developed his family's coal mining interests, chiefly at Grassmoor (in Hasland), following the opening of the North Midland Railway in 1840, from which a branch was built to serve his and other collieries in Grassmoor and North Wingfield. His success as a coalmaster laid the foundations of the family's later 19th-century prosperity and they retained control of the Grassmoor

¹ *Hearth Tax*, 157.

² Below, this sub-section, for the later history of Cutthorpe Old Hall.

³ The following descent is based, except as indicated, on *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1921 ed), 86–7. No-one named Barnes was assessed to hearth tax in Brampton in 1670 (*Hearth Tax*, 156–8).

⁴ Possibly the 'James Alleatson' assessed on one hearth in Brampton in 1670 (*Hearth Tax*, 156).

⁵ His ironworks will be treated in Newbold, *econ. hist.*, and his colliery interests in Hasland, *econ. hist.*

Colliery Company until 1947.¹ Barnes and his wife, both of whom died in 1858, had six sons, two of whom continued to live at Ashgate and develop the family's coal business, and two daughters.

Although in 1840 J.G. Barnes owned 118 acres at Ashgate, both the houses occupied by the family – Ashgate Lodge, then the home of his youngest son Alfred, which stood on the south side of Ashgate Road, and his own home at Ashgate House to the north – formed part of the duke of Devonshire's estate.² After John died Ashgate House passed to his fifth son Edmund.³ In 1870 Edmund was still at Ashgate House and Alfred at Ashgate Lodge.⁴ In 1854 the two brothers, born in 1820 and 1823 respectively, married two sisters, Sarah Anne and Charlotte, the daughter of Thomas Wilson of Liverpool. Edmund died in 1870, leaving an only son, Edmund Wilson Barnes, who became a barrister of the Inner Temple. Born in 1855, in 1881 he married Evelyn Mary, the eldest daughter of Richard Knott Bolton, the first rector of St John's, Newbold.⁵ Alfred, who became the chairman and managing director of the family colliery company and was Liberal MP for the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire between 1886 and 1892, died in 1901.

Alfred Barnes and his wife had four sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Alfred Gorell Barnes, made his home at Glapwell Hall (in Glapwell), and Ashgate Lodge passed (after their mother Charlotte died in 1905) to his younger brother Edwin Clay Barnes, who

¹ The history of the company will be treated in Hasland, *econ. hist.*

² [Tithe map].

³ *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1860), 000.

⁴ *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1870), 53.

⁵ For whom see Newbold, *religious history.*

was resident there in 1912.¹ It remained his home until the Second World War.² In 1941 both Ashgate Lodge and Ashgate House were requisitioned for use by the War Office. In 1944 they were transferred to the Ministry of Health. Ashgate Lodge became a maternity home for evacuees and other women and passed first to the county council³ and then to the National Health Service. The maternity home closed and the premises were sold by Trent Regional Health Authority in 1983. The mansion, confusingly renamed 'Ashgate House', afterwards became a privately owned nursing home, which continued at the time of writing. Part of the grounds were retained by the county council, which built a centre for those with severe learning difficulties on the land.

Edmund Barnes's widow Sarah Anne stayed at Ashgate House until she died in 1910.⁴ In 1915 the family offered the mansion to the Red Cross for use as a VAD hospital after Trinity Institute on Newbold Road (in Chesterfield), which had originally been taken over for the purpose, was declared full.⁵ The Ashgate hospital continued to receive wounded soldiers until it closed in March 1919, by which date 1,1015 men had been treated there and at Trinity Institute.⁶

After the First World War Ashgate House became the home of Alfred Barnes's second son, Alfred Thomas Holland, who had been succeeded by 1925 by his own son

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1912), 71.

² *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1932), 72; *ibid.* (1936), 72; *ibid.* (1941), 72.

³ *Derb. Times*, 4 and 11 Aug. 1941; E.C. Barnes, 'The Barnes family', *Derb. Miscellany*, 5 (3) (1970), 181.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1904), 65.

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 19 and 26 June 1915; *Chesterfield Streets and Houses*, 186; the history of Trinity Institute will be treated more fully in Chesterfield.

⁶ *Derb. Courier*, 15 Feb., 19 July 1919.

Thomas Harold Barnes.¹ Having been requisitioned with Ashgate Lodge in 1941 and later passed to the Ministry of Health, Ashgate House was initially used for hospital staff accommodation and as an antenatal clinic.² In 1945 the mansion was purchased by the Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital (at that date still a voluntary institution) for £5,000, plus £750 for some 8 acres of adjoining parkland. It became an annexe to the Royal Hospital and was used as a rehabilitation centre³ and by the National Health Service until it closed in 1984. Ashgate House was reopened in 1988 as Ashgate Hospice after the estate was donated to a voluntary trust by the North Derbyshire Health Authority.⁴ The hospice continued at the time of writing. The building was listed grade II in 1995.

Brampton Hall

The main portion of the house standing across the road from the parish church in Old Brampton, known since the late 18th century as Brampton Hall, appears to date from the early 17th century, although a cruck-framed range to the west may be older. William Senior's survey of 1630 marks a house with a central hall flanked by gabled wings to either side.⁵ The house was modernised in the early 19th century by the insertion of sash windows and a Tuscan porch on the north (front) elevation. A fine plaster ceiling in one of the principal

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), ooo.

² *Derb. Times*, 4 and 11 Aug. 1941; E.C. Barnes, 'The Barnes family', *Derb. Miscellany*, 5 (3) (1970), 181.

³ *Derb. Times*, 10 Aug., 26 Oct. 1945.

⁴ Inf. from Ashgate Hospice.

⁵ *Welbeck Atlas*, 53–4.

ground floor rooms incorporates the arms of the Bullock family.¹

The first member of this family to settle at Brampton was Henry Bullock, the third son of John Bullock of Darley Abbey.² Henry, who was born in 1580 and died in 1634, leaving personal estate valued at £168. A detailed inventory drawn up that year is clearly describing the existing house and helps to establish that Henry was the builder. He may have been enabled to undertake the project thanks to his marriage to Rosamond, the daughter and heiress of James Barley of Barlow, who was born in 1595. The inventory names a hall, dining parlour, little parlour, buttery and kitchen, plus a cellar; upstairs there was a buttery chamber, parlour chamber, red chamber, chamber closet and great chamber. Other service rooms included a malt-house, corn chamber, dairy, larder, brewhouse, barn, hay barn and stable. Henry also had tools at a smelting house (presumably elsewhere in Brampton) and a pig and two sheets of lead at home. The rooms in the house were well furnished and the farm fully stocked. His two sons and two daughters were all under age when Henry made his will. His elder son James was to inherit the estate when he came of age, subject to dividing £600 equally between his younger brother John and two sisters Katherine and Rosamond, and ensuring that his mother received her proper jointure. Henry asked his older brother John Bullock to ensure that his wishes were carried out.³

James Bullock married Sarah, the daughter of John Beresford of Newton Grange. James and Sarah had only one child, a daughter and sole heir named Dorothy, who married

¹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 257 (the gazebo and cruck-frame barn referred to in the latter source stand in the grounds of Brampton Manor).

² This para. and the next based, except as indicated, on *FMG*, 447–8.

³ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Henry Bullock of Brampton, 8 May 1634.

John Hayne of Ashbourne.¹ At some date before her marriage, Dorothy and her father James sold the family's estate in Brampton to Cornelius Jackson, the son of John Jackson of Stanshope (Staffs.). The sale was subject to Cornelius entering into an agreement with Hayne to ensure that he (Jackson) paid £400 to Rosamond, the wife of Francis Moore of Barlow.² She was presumably Henry Bullock's surviving daughter, who had yet to receive the portion her father had left her in his will. Cornelius, born in 1630, was buried at Brampton in 1675.³ He was assessed on seven hearths in Brampton in 1670.⁴ He and his wife Elizabeth had a son John, who died in 1681 aged ten,⁵ and a daughter, Elizabeth, who became his sole heir. In 1692⁶ she married Henry Beresford, a Gray's Inn barrister and son and heir of John Beresford, rector of Radbourne, and his wife Mary, the only daughter of Henry Pole of Radbourne; he was a nephew of Richard Beresford DD, rector of North Wingfield.⁷ Henry is said to have died before 1710 and to have been buried at Brampton, although no monument to him has survived.⁸

After Beresford's death, the Brampton Hall estate is said to have passed through the hands of 'several persons'.⁹ The 'capital freehold mansion', with numerous outbuildings and

¹ *FMG*, 447, 1016, 1041.

² Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Cornelius Jackson of Brampton, 25 Sept. 1677.

³ Glover, *History*, II (1), 143 (MI in church).

⁴ *Hearth Tax*, 156.

⁵ Glover, *History*, II (1), 143 (MI in church).

⁶ Boyd's marriage indexes (vicar general's licences), per Find my Past.

⁷ Glover, *History*, II (1), 143; *Gray's Inn Register*; Venn, *Al. Cant.*

⁸ Glover, *History*, II (1), 143.

⁹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 257, offer no evidence for a statement that the estate was sold in 1710 to James Allinson.

nearly 80 acres of land within a ring fence adjoining the house, was put up for auction in 1771, when the estate was in the possession of Godfrey Allinson. The land was said to be ‘full of coal’ and only seven miles from the nearest limestone. The estate had rights without stint over very large commons which, if inclosed and allotted, would increase its value by at least a third.¹ The auction may have been unsuccessful, since in 1787 the estate, described in much the same terms as in 1771, although the mansion was now (possibly for the first time) called Brampton Hall, was offered for sale by private treaty.² In about 1808 it was purchased by John Dixon, whose family, originally from Worcestershire, had developed glassworks and collieries in Whittington.³ It was probably Dixon who modernised the main facade of the mansion.

In the 1820s and 1830s the Brampton Hall estate, which then extended to about 118 acres, was the home of Dixon’s heir, also named John.⁴ In 1851 Dixon, who was born in Syston (Leics.), was farming 73 acres.⁵ John died in 1863, leaving effects valued at under £3,000.⁶ He was succeeded at Brampton Hall by his eldest son, John Henry Dixon

¹ *Derby Mercury*, 10 May 1771.

² *Derby Mercury*, 8 Feb. 1787.

³ Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; *FMG*, 840–2; see Whittington, landownership and econ. hist.

⁴ Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; *Glover’s Dir. Derb.* (1829), xxi–xxvii; *Pigot’s Dir.* (1835), 31; see Whittington, landownership for the history of the family.

⁵ TNA, HO 107/2147, ff. 918v.–919.

⁶ Cal. Grants (1863).

(c.1832–85), who had 115 acres in 1871.¹ He left personal estate of only £375 at his death.² The estate passed next to his elder son George Dixon (1871–1928), who continued to farm there until shortly after the First World War.³

In 1920 Dixon sold Brampton Hall with 55 acres of land by auction, when G.F. Kirk, the Chesterfield builder, and G.W. Swift were the purchasers at £4,200. A building site of 8 acres, fronting the main road through Old Brampton at the junction with Nuttack Lane, was withdrawn at £800, and four cottages on Upper Albert Street were simply withdrawn.⁴ Kirk appears to have bought the estate purely as an investment. Over the next few years, while Swift occupied the Hall for a short time,⁵ Kirk spent ‘considerable sums restoring the historic features’ before putting the mansion and 1½ acres of grounds back on the market in May 1924, when it was bought for £2,300 by the Chesterfield dentist, Claude A. Furness;⁶ some furniture and effects from the Hall were sold a month later.⁷ Furness was distantly related (through the Clayton family of Chesterfield) to the Dixons.⁸ His father Thomas begun practising in the town as a chemist and later a dentist c.1870. Claude succeeded to the dental

¹ TNA, RG 10/3614, f. 105v. An obituary of J.H. Dixon’s son George (*Derb. Times*, 12 May 1928) states that the former was the nephew of John Dixon (d. 1863), but John Henry was enumerated as John’s son in 1851, with an age and date of birth that match his enumeration in 1871.

² Cal. Grants (1885).

³ TNA, RG 14/21119, no. 9; *Derb. Times*, 12 May 1928.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 17 July 1920.

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 2 June 1939 (recollections of a former gardener at the Hall).

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 10, 17 May 1924.

⁷ *Derb. Times*, 7 June 1924.

⁸ *Derb. Times*, 4 Jan. 1935 (obit. of James Clayton, aged 93); in 1911 Inman Furness, aged 3, was a visitor at Brampton Hall (TNA, RG 14/21119, no. 9).

practice when his father died in 1912.¹ A few years earlier Thomas had built Furness Chambers on Stephenson Place, when that road was created by the rebuilding of the eastern end of Knifesmithgate. The dental surgery occupied part of this building. Claude's only son, Claude Eric Furness, joined his father in the practice in 1938.²

In 1943 C.A. Furness made some additions to his property in Brampton, partly through two purchases at a sale to close the trust of N. and C. Wilcockson, whose family had owned an estate at Westwick Lane for over a hundred years. One was Broomfield House, with 76 acres of land (let for £110 p.a.), the other was Frith Hall Wood Farm with 21 acres (let for £34).³ At another sale in the same week he spent £750 on a parcel of grass accommodation land on Bagthorpe Lane and 10¾ acres of land opposite the Royal Oak, at the end of Bagthorpe Lane.⁴ Claude Arthur Furness died in 1949, leaving estate valued at £67,829.⁵ Eric Furness died in 1999.⁶ Brampton Hall remained a private residence at the time of writing.

New House, later Brampton Manor

A house on Brampton Moor, approached by a drive branching off Old Road to the

¹ *Derb. Courier*, 13 Jan. 1912; Cal. Grants (1912). Thomas Furness, then of Jersey House, Cromwell Road, left £21,510.

² *Derb. Times*, 15 Sept. 1950; see *Streets and Houses*, 000 for the rebuilding of the eastern end of Knifesmithgate as Stephenson Place c.1906, and Thomas Furness's obit. (*Derb. Courier*, 13 Jan. 1912) for the building of Furness Chambers. See TNA, RG 101/59581/005/4 for the household at Brampton Hall in 1939.

³ *Derb. Times*, 20 Aug. 1943; the prices achieved are not stated.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 20 Aug. 1943; the vendor is not named.

⁵ Cal. Grants (1949).

⁶ Chesterfield RD, 1999 Q2.

north, appears to have been built in the early 17th century by Godfrey Watkinson.¹ Either he or his son, also Godfrey (1611–68),² was named as owner by William Senior *c.*1633.³ The younger Godfrey's son, another Godfrey, in 1664 married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Wood of Monk Bretton (Yorks. WR).⁴

Godfrey and Elizabeth had, as well as three daughters, a son and heir, Godfrey (1668–1740), who in 1693 married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Greene of The Waters in Bollington (Ches.) and his wife Mary. After Thomas died, Mary married William Clowes the younger of Langley (in Button, Ches.).⁵ Mary Watkinson died in 1711.⁶ Godfrey and Mary's son and heir was yet another Godfrey (1703/4–57),⁷ who in 1736 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Scholler of Rowsley.⁸ Their son Godfrey predeceased his father, dying without issue in 1741 or 1742.⁹ His death left his five sisters, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Ruth and Jane, as their father's coheirs when he died in 1757.¹⁰ Initially, New House and a fourth part of Watkinson's Brampton estate passed for her life to his widow Elizabeth, who in 1764

¹ *FMG*, 481.

² *FMG*, 481.

³ *Welbeck Atlas*, ff. 43–4.

⁴ *FMG*, 482.

⁵ DRO, D7674/Bar D/568, 569, 646, 770/9.

⁶ *FMG*, 482.

⁷ *FMG*, 482 (bapt. 11 Jan. 1704); TNA, PROB 11/834/187.

⁸ *FMG*, 482; DRO, D7674/Bar D/223, 256

⁹ *FMG*, 483 (bur. 7 Jan. 1742).

¹⁰ DRO, D7674/Bar D/678.

married Captain Thomas Bourne of Rowsley.¹ In January 1767 a deed of partition was drawn up between Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne and three of her daughters from her first marriage, Ann the widow of Jonathan Birch, a merchant of Ardwick near Manchester; Ruth, then unmarried, who was later the wife of Richard Barker, an Army surgeon; and Jane, the wife of John Barker of Bakewell.² The other two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, had died in 1751 and 1763 respectively.³ In May the same year the heirs of the last Godfrey Watkinson's aunt Mary, who in 1717 had married Nicholas Bright of Chesterfield,⁴ quitclaimed to Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne for £800 lands which Mary had charged with that sum for the benefit of her four daughters.⁵ Finally, in November the Bournes, then of Brampton Moor, agreed with Elizabeth's daughter Ann Birch of Manchester, that Ann should hold the capital messuage on Brampton Moor (i.e. New House) at a rent of £12 a year.⁶

By 1772 Thomas and Elizabeth Bourne had moved to Rowsley and Ann had married as her second husband Stephen Melland, a Bakewell surgeon. These four, together with Richard Barker (the widower of Ann's sister Ruth, then a London surgeon), and John Barker of Bakewell and his wife Jane (Ann's surviving sister), agreed that year to divide between them the deeds relating to Godfrey Watkinson's estates.⁷ Either then or later (possibly when

¹ *FMG*, 482; DRO, D7674/Bar D, 575–577, 263.

² *FMG*, 483; DRO, D7674/Bar D/264.

³ *FMG*, 483.

⁴ *FMG*, 482; Mary was the daughter of Godfrey Watkinson (d. 1740) and the sister of Godfrey Watkinson (d. 1757).

⁵ DRO, D7674/Bar D/262, 578.

⁶ DRO, D7674/Bar D/259.

⁷ DRO, D7674/Bar D/797; copy in Bar D/766/2.

Elizabeth Bourne died) the freehold of New House passed to Ann and Stephen Melland, who in later life lived at Youlgreave. They had three daughters and a son, William Melland,¹ who in the 1820s and early 1830 was living at what was then known as Brampton Manor House.² He died there in 1839, aged 60, described as late a captain in the 68th Regiment of Foot.³ His daughter Eliza married Simeon Manlove, the Holymoorside cotton spinner, in 1842,⁴ and his widow, also Eliza, died in 1861.⁵ The Chesterfield solicitor, William Melland, who in 1842 advertised Brampton Manor for sale with between 6 and 20 acres of land,⁶ was presumably a relation.

The house appears to have been let or sold to the Revd Matson Vincent, the rector of St Thomas's,⁷ who died there in 1846.⁸ Mrs Tabitha Vincent was living at the Manor in 1857–62.⁹ There is a reference to cricket being played in the grounds in 1864.¹⁰

In 1874 a scheme was announced for a Brampton Manor Freehold Land Society,

¹ *FMG*, 483.

² *Pigot's Dir.* (1828), 121; *Glover's Dir. Derby.* (1829), xxi–xxvii; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1833), 000; *Pigot's Dir.* (1835), Derby, 31; see also his appearance as Captain Melland of 'Brampton Hall' in *Derby Mercury*, 25 July 1832.

³ *Derb. Courier*, 25 May 1839.

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 10 Sept. 1842; below, this section, for the Manloves' home at Belmont, and see Walton, econ. hist. for the family's cotton spinning business.

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 31 Aug. 1861.

⁶ *Derb. Courier*, 5 Feb. 1842.

⁷ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602; below, relig. hist.

⁸ *Derb. Courier*, 13 June 1846.

⁹ *White's Dir. Derby.* (1857), 000; *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1860), 000; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1862), 000.

¹⁰ *Derb. Times*, 23 April 1864.

which proposed to develop 9 acres belonging to the estate, with a frontage to Ashgate Road, in 64 plots ranging in size from 378 to 1,268 square yards.¹ In March 1876 tenders were invited to build two new roads through this land for Squire Heaton,² who was presumably promoting the development, and in September an auction was announced of 2½ acres of the Brampton Manor Freehold estate in plots of between 410 and 1,287 square yards. The land was bounded on the north-east by Ashgate Road and was served by the two new roads, Heaton Street and St Thomas's Street, which would give purchasers access to Chatsworth Road.³ This implies that the land society had collapsed. In October the remaining lots were offered for sale by private treaty,⁴ suggesting that the auction had not been very successful, although from January 1877 advertisements appeared seeking either tenders to build houses on the estate or tenants for those that had been completed.⁵

In the 1870s the Manor House itself was owned and occupied by Edward Nicholls,⁶ an official at the nearby Inkerman colliery, and in the 1930s there were local memories of flower shows in the grounds in that period.⁷ Between 1880 and 1884 Nicholls tried several times to sell the estate, comprising the house, grounds and 8½ acres of land, either by auction or private treaty, or to let it.⁸ The mansion was described as a desirable residential property and

¹ *Derb. Times*, 25 April 1874.

² *Derb. Times*, 11 March 1876.

³ *Derb. Times*, 2 and 9 Sept. 1876.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 7 Oct. 1876.

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 27 Jan., 21 July 1877 (and in following weeks).

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 26 Jan. 1878 (Mrs Nicholls advertising for a servant).

⁷ *Derb. Times*, 31 Dec. 1937.

⁸ *Derb. Courier*, 17 July 1880; *Derb. Times*, 4 Sept. 1880, 14 May, 17 Sept. 1881, 28 April 1883, 22 March 1884.

the land as suitable for building villas; the coal beneath the estate was then let to Knowles, Wright & Knowles for 21 years from 1878.¹ It is possible that the house stood empty for some time but by 1897 it had been taken by James Pearson, the head of one of the largest pottery companies in Chesterfield.² Pearson died at Brampton Manor in 1905.³ By 1907 the Chesterfield accountant and businessman, Samuel Edward Short, and his family had moved into the house.⁴ From the start of the Shorts' ownership, the grounds at the Manor were frequently opened for charitable events, social gatherings (especially during Short's term as mayor in 1908–9), and fund-raising efforts for the Liberal party, of which Short was the agent for the Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire divisions for many years.⁵

S.E. Short died in 1914, aged only 45.⁶ Mrs Short continued to live at Brampton Manor, joined a few years after their marriage in 1920 by her daughter Alice Margaret (Marjorie) and her husband John Leam Middleton (and later their children). Jack Middleton DFC was the son of John Middleton, a former town clerk of Chesterfield.⁷ During and after the First World War Mrs Short hosted fund-raising events for local charities at the Manor, as

¹ *Derb. Times*, 28 April 1883.

² *Derb. Times*, 9 Jan. 1897 (Mrs Pearson advertising for servants). Pearson's pottery business will be treated in Whittington.

³ *Derb. Times*, 13 May 1905; see Newbold, econ. hist. for the pottery company.

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 18 May 1907 (a funeral wreath sent by Short from Brampton Manor).

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 24 July 1909 (amateur production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in the grounds), 7 Aug. 1909 (large reception to mark end of mayoralty), 3 June 1911 (presentation after 21 years' service as Liberal agent).

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 9 May (obit. and funeral), 4 July 1914 (will).

⁷ *Derb. Times*, 24 July 1920. Mrs Short is named as the head of household in *Derb. Times* advertisements for domestic staff until 22 Nov. 1924, Mrs Middleton from 21 Jan. 1928. *Derb. Times* reports of upper middle-class funerals in this period often state that a wreath was sent from 'All at Brampton Manor'.

she and her daughter did in the 1930s and during the Second World War. Beneficiaries included the VAD hospital at Ashgate, the Royal Hospital, and the Chesterfield Magdalene Home.¹

After the Shorts sold Brampton Manor, it was briefly owned by Plowright Brothers Ltd, the engineering company, which used it as a guest house and staff social club, and changed handed again when Plowrights ceased trading in 1962.² From the mid 1960s it had a ‘colourful spell as a gentleman’s dining and gaming club with the benefit of the only late licence in Chesterfield’, and from 1970 became better known as a squash club, before declining in the 1990s and 2000s, when the business fell into receivership. The property changed hands in 2005 and became a country club with facilities for weddings, private parties and spa days, as well as a sports club.³

The house, which has never had any manorial rights attached to it, has been judged to date from the 16th century, with later alterations. The house is shown by William Senior *c.*1633, with three gabled bays, one at either end and a third in the centre, and central doorways in each of the ranges between the gables.⁴ It has been suggested that parts of the building may be older than the 16th century,⁵ but this assumes that there was an earlier building on the site. The name ‘New House’ argues against this, and the house may in fact date from shortly after 1600. This main south front, of rendered stone beneath a stone-flagged

¹ There are numerous references to these events in *Derb. Times* from 1914 onwards.

² See Walton, *econ. hist.*, for Plowrights, and DRO, D8050 for items relating to Brampton Manor during the period in which the company owned the house.

³ Inf. from the present owners (2019).

⁴ *Welbeck Atlas*, ff. 43–4.

⁵ Historic England, entry no 1088266.

roof, remained largely unchanged at the time of writing. The house is of two storeys and an attic, with 19th-century sash windows in stone frames, which are round-arched in the gables. The rear facade is pebble-dashed with irregularly set stone mullioned windows.¹ The house was assessed on eight hearths in 1670.² In the grounds stands a late 16th- or early 17th-century barn with massive cruck trusses under a stone and slate roof,³ and also an early 18th-century gazebo, built of coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and door and window surrounds beneath a stone slate ‘fish-scale’ roof.⁴

Brampton Manor has given its name to Old Hall Road, Manor Road, Manor Crescent and Manor Drive, and to Manor primary and secondary schools.

Brampton House

In the early 19th century a freehold known as Brampton House, which stood to the north of Old Road and the west of Old Hall Road, was the property of George Gosling, who died bankrupt, and the estate was offered for sale (or to let) in 1829–30. The main house was said on that occasion to have been built ‘a few years since’, in brick with a blue slate roof; it was then in the occupation of a man named Rhodes.⁵ By 1846 Brampton House was the home

¹ Ibid.

² *Hearth Tax*, 158.

³ Historic England, entry nos. 1004600 (ancient monument) and 1031926 (grade II listed).

⁴ Historic England, entry no. 1088267 (grade II* listed).

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 12 Dec. 1829, 6 Feb., 6 March 1830.

of William Claughton, a spirits merchant,¹ as it remained until he died in 1874.²

Chander Hill

In 1599 Robert Sitwell of Netherthorpe (in Staveley) left Edward Deane of Beeley his messuage named Chander Hill in Brampton, together with land which he had purchased of John Turner, late of Brampton.³

Cutthorpe

At some date prior to 1580 Sir Thomas Fitzherbert and others conveyed to William Cavendish of Hardwick at least two messuages in Cutthorpe and Brampton. Cavendish appears to have disposed of the whole of this estate in 1580 by two exchanges, which consolidated his holdings at Edensor and Pilsley, close to his other seat at Chatsworth. Mary Cowley and her son Edward conveyed to Cavendish a messuage and 2 oxgangs of land in Edensor, the inheritance of Edward's father John Cowley, and in exchange received 30 acres of land, meadow and pasture in Brampton in the tenure of John Sheppard. Edward was then under age and the exchange was confirmed by another deed in 1592, by which date his mother was living at Brampton.⁴ Also in 1580 Richard Marple conveyed a messuage and 33 a. in Pilsley, and other lands in Pilsley and Edensor, to Cavendish in exchange for a messuage and 26 a. of land, meadow and pasture in Cutthorpe, in the tenure of Widow Smith, and 9a. at

¹ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601; *White's Dir. Derby.* (1857), 000; *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1860), 000; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1862), 000; *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1870), 53; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1872), 933.

² *Derb. Times*, 5 and 8 Aug. 1874.

³ *Derb. Wills*, no. 234.

⁴ *Mun. Reg.*, 33–4, 54.

Piker Storth (near Cutthorpe) in the tenure of John Sheppard.¹ In 1610 Lord Cavendish's only holding in Brampton was 2 a. of meadow in 'Honnsicke', a very small part of the estate of Hercules Foljambe of Moor Hall (in Barlow), which William and his mother, the dowager countess of Shrewsbury, had purchased in 1599–1601.²

In 1633 a messuage or farm at Cutthorpe in which Christopher Wright had previously lived, but which was then the inheritance of Thomas Eyre of Hassop, owed chief rent of 8d. to the manor of Linacre, and Thomas Hollis of Cuttorpe owed a penny, presumably for a small piece of land. Thomas Burton owed 2s. to the manor of Caus Hall for a tenement at Cutthorpe.³

Cutthorpe Hall

The late 16th- or early 17th-century house which stands on Green Lane, to the south of the main road near the centre of the village, is traditionally said to have been purchased, with the surrounding estate, in 1614 by George Heathcote, the eldest son of George and Agnes Heathcote of Loads, in the south-western corner of Brampton.⁴ The first member of the family to own land at Loads was another George Heathcote, the grandfather of the purchaser of Cutthorpe, who was a Chesterfield butcher-grazier and died in 1559.⁵ The vendor in 1614 is said to have been a member of the Foljambe family, one of whom had previously leased

¹ *Mun. Reg.*, 78.

² *William Senior's Survey*, 48; see *Streets and Houses*, 000 for the purchase of the Moor Hall estate.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

⁴ Glover, *History*, II (1), 336; the following account of Heathcote and his descendants is based on *Heathcote*, ch. 3, including chart peds. on pp. 42, 56, except as indicated.

⁵ *Heathcote*, 41, 43, 47, 235–6.

Cutthorpe in 1580 to the Beresford family.¹ In fact, Godfrey Foljambe of Walton, in his will of 1595, recited that ‘his good friend’ Edward Beresford held of him a capital messuage called Overholme at ‘Cutthe’ in Brampton, in which Edward then dwelt, with lands belonging to it, for a term of years, of which the reversion belonged to Godfrey and his heirs. Godfrey bequeathed the reversion to Edward and his heirs, with the unusual remainder (presumably in default of heirs) that the estate should pass to such woman as Edward should marry with the consent of Godfrey’s wife Isabel, or after her death with the consent of later owners of Walton Hall. He also left Edward a gold ring worth 20s. to wear in his memory.² Beresford died in 1599, leaving a short nuncupative will which made no mention of the lease from Foljambe and left most of his estate to his brother Dennis.³

George Heathcote of Cutthorpe married a woman named Dorothy (possibly Dorothy Renshaw) and died in 1628. His will disposed of property in Chesterfield, Brampton, Newbold and Tapton, at Bridgtown and Wensley in Darley, and at Bawtry (Yorks. WR).⁴ He left Cutthorpe and land at Upper and Nether Loads to his eldest son, also named George.⁵ The son married Grace, daughter of Thomas Smith of Derby and a sister of William Smith, a London merchant. He died in 1636 or early in 1637, leaving Grace the use for her life of his ‘chief house’ at Cutthorpe,⁶ also known as ‘Cutthorpe Hall alias Overholme Hall in Brampton’. The premises had been settled in 1633 to raise portions for his children and to

¹ *Heathcote*, 47.

² *Derb. Wills*, no. 209 (p. 185).

³ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Edward Beresford, 15 Nov. 1599.

⁴ *Heathcote*, 49; TNA, PROB 11/154/273.

⁵ *Heathcote*, 50.

⁶ *Heathcote*, 55; Staffs. RO, B/C/11, George Heathcote, 27 Feb. 1639.

provide for his wife.¹ Although George described himself as a yeoman in his will, he left personal estate valued at £218 and also debts of £1,070. An inventory includes tools for making red lead and a well stocked farm.²

George's heir was his elder son, also named George, who was only nine when his father died.³ The boy went on to marry Lydia, daughter of Ralph Clarke of Chesterfield. In 1696 Lydia became (with her four sisters) a coheiress of Cornelius Clarke of Norton. George Heathcote, who was assessed on eight hearths at Cutthorpe in 1670,⁴ died in 1677, leaving an eldest son and heir, also George (1662–85), who was within age.⁵ At about this time Cornelius Clarke, as his nephew's trustee during his minority, had the Cutthorpe Hall estate surveyed. It then extended to 157 acres.⁶

The younger George died without male issue, leaving as heir his brother Gilbert (1664–1719), who became a physician in London and also a Quaker. In 1690 he married Frances, a daughter of Sir Frances Rodes Bt of Barlborough, a union which led to his descendants becoming heirs to that estate.⁷ George and Frances's eldest surviving son was Cornelius (1694–1730), who also became a medical practitioner and married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Robert Middlebrook of Thorne (Yorks. WR). Their eldest son, Gilbert, in 1743 became heir to his great-uncle, Sir John Rodes Bt, under the provisions of whose will

¹ TNA, C 142/585/98.

² Staffs. RO, B/C/11, George Heathcote, 27 Feb. 1639.

³ TNA, C 142/585/98.

⁴ *Hearth Tax*, 146.

⁵ *Heathcote*, 57.

⁶ *Local Maps*, no. 186 (DRO, D1000/6/4).

⁷ *Heathcote*, 57–8; Glover, *History*, II (1), 336.

he took his name and arms, but he himself died unmarried in 1768. He was succeeded by his nephew, Cornelius, the son of his younger brother John, who died in 1758, and his wife Millicent.¹

Cornelius Heathcote was born in 1754 and in 1776 assumed the name and arms of Rodes. He had the Cutthorpe Hall estate surveyed by Fairbanks of Sheffield in 1796–7.² Cornelius Heathcote Rodes died unmarried in 1825, when the male line of the Heathcotes of Cutthorpe came to an end. His heir was his nephew, Cornelius Heathcote Reaston, the only son of his sister Elizabeth Reaston and her husband, the Revd Peter Aclam Reaston, rector of Barlborough. At his uncle's death, Cornelius, who was also in Anglican Orders, had Royal licence to add the name Rodes after Reaston and to quarter the arms of Rodes. Also in 1825 he married Anna Maria Henrietta, the daughter of William Gossip of Hatfield House (in Hatfield, Yorks. WR).³ The Revd Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes of Barlborough Hall, who was said in 1829 to own about 250 acres of Cutthorpe,⁴ died without issue in 1844, leaving the Barlborough and Cutthorpe estates to his nephew, W.H. Gossip of Hatfield, who took the surname De Rodes.⁵

From at least the time of Gilbert Heathcote, the London physician, if not before, Cutthorpe Hall was presumably let to tenants. From c.1790 it was the home of William Wright, the second son of Robert Wright of Great Longstone, who was for many years

¹ *Heathcote*, 59; Glover, *History*, II (1), 336.

² *Local Maps*, nos. 192, 197.

³ *Heathcote*, 60.

⁴ Glover, *History*, II (1), 336.

⁵ *Heathcote*, 62.

captain of the Chesterfield Yeomanry Infantry and generally used the title 'Captain Wright'.¹ He married, in 1790 at Ripon, Bowes, the daughter of Anthony Dawson of Azerley (Yorks. WR).² Wright was buried at Brampton in 1839, aged 75,³ and there was a sale of his household and farm stock the following year.⁴ It was said a century later that Wright died by his own hand.⁵ By the end of 1840 the tenancy had passed to Thomas Irving, a Chesterfield corn miller and tillage merchant.⁶ He left in 1844, when there was another sale of household and farm stock.⁷

In the same year, following the death of C.H.R. Rodes, the Hall and about 200 acres of land were put up for sale;⁸ indeed, it seems likely that Irving was given notice to enable de Rodes to offer the property with vacant possession. The purchaser appears to have been John Brown, then agent to the Hunloke estate at Wingerworth, who was near the start of what proved a very successful career as an investor in land and companies.⁹ In 1845 Brown

¹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 336; *Glover's Dir. Derb.* (1829), 34; *Derb. Courier*, 17 June, 25 Nov. 1837.

² *FMG*, 228.

³ Brampton burial reg., per Ancestry.

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 29 Feb. 1840.

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 13 Dec. 1935; for other tales of this man see Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 76, where his name is given as 'William Bowes Wright', a form that has not been found elsewhere.

⁶ *Derb. Courier*, 19 Dec. 1840, 17 June 1843; see obit in *Derb. Times*, 26 Nov. 1881 and Chesterfield, econ. hist. for the company he founded, which remained in business at the time of writing.

⁷ *Derb. Courier*, 21 Sept. 1844.

⁸ *Heathcote*, 47.

⁹ *Chesterfield Streets and Houses*, 000.

advertised Cutthorpe Hall to let, with a farm of 70 acres.¹ The tenancy passed to Joseph Drabble, a farmer who during this period bought the Angel Inn in Chesterfield. He stayed until 1850, when the house was to let again.² A medical practitioner named Hugh Wood was living there in 1854,³ as was Mrs Hannah Alsop in 1860.⁴

Cutthorpe Hall, was advertised to let in 1867 (by which date John Brown had moved to Rose Hill in Chesterfield) and the outgoing tenant's household and farm stock were sold the same year.⁵ John Crookes was the tenant for a few years around 1870,⁶ when he was farming 170 acres.⁷ He had left by the beginning of 1872, when Brown advertised the Hall, gardens, orchard and a farm of 60 a. to let.⁸ The next tenant was Thomas Sutcliffe, who moved to Halifax (Yorks. WR) in 1880.⁹ He was followed briefly by a man named Dixon, who left early in 1881.¹⁰ The Hall was advertised to let in 1883 with 43a. of grass and 19a. of arable, following the departure of Mrs H. Dudley.¹¹ On this occasion enquiries were to be

¹ *Derb. Courier*, 18 Jan. 1845. Brown could, of course, have been acted merely an agent for the owner, but the fact that his descendants later lived at the Hall (without apparently there being an intervening sale of the freehold) suggests that he purchased it from the de Rodes estate in 1844, initially as an investment, not as a home.

² *Derb. Courier*, 18 April 1846, 26 Jan., 9 March 1850; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 603.

³ *Derb. Times*, 4 Feb. 1854.

⁴ *Harrod's Dir. Derb.* (1860), 000.

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 9 March 1867; *Derb. Courier*, 16 March 1867,

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 3 April 1869, 8 Oct. 1870, 9 Aug. 1871.

⁷ TNA, RG 10/3615, f. 13v.

⁸ *Derb. Courier*, 20 Jan. 1872.

⁹ *Derb. Courier*, 12 June 1875, 17 Jan. 1880; *Derb. Times*, 21 Feb. 1880.

¹⁰ *Derb. Times*, 16 March 1881.

¹¹ *Derb. Times*, 29 Sept., 24 Oct. 1883.

directed to Christopher Thorpe of Rose Hill, who in 1884 was living at Cutthorpe Hall himself. Although he held a sale of farm stock that year, he failed to let the Hall and stayed there until 1886, when another sale was announced.¹ A fresh attempt was made to find a tenant in 1887, when Thorpe was practising as a land agent on Packers Row in Chesterfield.² On this occasion Thomas Gilling took the Hall and farm, although only until about 1891.³ In the 1890s James Wood, a retired Sheffield grocer, lived at the Hall.⁴ After the death of his first wife there in 1902, Wood remarried and moved to a house in Ashgate Road.⁵

During the years in which Wood lived at Cutthorpe Hall, the farm appears to have been in the hands of Frederick John Butcher.⁶ He was the only son of Frederick Butcher and his wife Mary Katherine, who was in turn the only child and heir of John Brown of Rose Hill.⁷ After James Wood left Cutthorpe, the Butchers moved into the Hall and the farm was let.⁸ The family continued to live at the Hall until after the Second World War. Frederick

¹ *Derb. Times*, 4 Oct., 22 Nov. , 3 and 17 Dec.1884, 27 Nov. 1886.

² *Derb. Times*, 2 Feb. 1887.

³ *Derb. Times*, 20 Aug. 1887, 14 April 1888. Between 1889 and 1891 Gilling was thanked each year in newspaper advertisements for Cutthorpe flower show for providing a field.

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 17 Dec. 1892; *Derb. Times*, 24 Feb. 1894, 18 Aug. 1900; *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54.

⁵ Wood and his second wife, both aged 86, died in a fire at the Ashgate Road house in 1923, when it was said that they moved there 18 years earlier (*Derb. Times*, 10 Nov.).

⁶ From 1893 (*Derb. Courier*, 22 July) it is Butcher, not Wood, who lent a field for the annual flower show.

⁷ *Derb. Times*, 14 June 1930 (obit. of Mrs M.K. Turner, widow of Major Turner, the former headmaster of Staveley grammar school, and previously the wife of Frederick Butcher).

⁸ *Derb. Times*, 5 Sept. 1903 (sale of farm stock by Butcher); *Derb. Courier*, 6 Aug. 1904 (Henry Tomlinson, Cutthorpe Hall Farm, providing field for flower show).

John Butcher died in 1946, leaving estate (other than settled land) valued at £154,409.¹ The property remained a private residence at the time of writing.

Cutthorpe Hall dates from the late 16th or early 17th century, with mid 18th-century and 19th-century alterations and additions. It appears to be impossible to be certain whether it was built by the first George Heathcote to live there, or whether he bought (and perhaps enlarged) an existing house. An inventory drawn up in 1637, after the death of the purchaser's son, describes what is presumably the core of the present house, including a hall, dining parlour, kitchen, dairy, brewhouse and malthouse downstairs (with cellars beneath), and a corn chamber, a gallery and eight bed chambers above. All the living rooms were well furnished and the service rooms well equipped with tools and utensils.²

The Hall is built of coursed Coal Measures sandstone with ashlar gritstone dressings.³ It is of two storeys and attics, the latter incorporated into advanced gabled wings to the front and rear elevations. The plan of the modern house is complex, but is arranged around a linear 17th-century core. The east elevation has a principal range of four bays, with an added or remodelled 19th-century bay at the south end. An off-centre doorway is set against a ridge stack. Most of the windows (except where they have been altered) are mullioned. To the north stands a 2½-storey advanced wing, once free-standing, which has itself been extended, apparently in the 18th century. The interior is said to contain oak panelling to some of the rooms, early 17th-century decorative plasterwork, and an attic gallery.

Cutthorpe Old Hall

¹ Cal. Grants (1947).

² Staffs. RO, B/C/11, George Heathcote, 27 Feb. 1639.

³ Historic England, list entry no. 1116985 (grade II*), on which the following is based.

The early 17th-century house which stands on the north side of the main road, roughly in the middle of the village, is traditionally said to have been the home of the Cutthorpe branch of the Clarke family. Ralph Clarke, who was buried at Chesterfield in 1660, described himself in his will as of Cutthorpe, where he is said to have lived in a house built either by himself or his father *c.* 1626.¹ In 1663 Samuel Clarke of Cutthorpe traced his descent from his great-grandfather, Ralph Clarke of Ashgate, who married Frances, the daughter of Thomas Barker of Dore.² He was succeeded by his son, also named Ralph and also of Ashgate, who married Constance Beresford and died in 1598. It was their son, a third Ralph, who died in 1660. He married Frances, daughter of George Blount of Eckington, with whom he had two sons and five daughters. The elder son, Samuel, died without issue in 1669, leaving a widow Bridget, the daughter of Gilbert Nevile of Grove (Notts.). She was assessed on seven hearths in Brampton in 1670,³ but the Cutthorpe estate passed next to Samuel's brother Cornelius, who was assessed on 12 hearths,⁴ which appears to include the family's other house in Brampton at Ashgate, since he appears only once in the assessment. Cornelius lived principally at Norton Hall, where he was assessed on 18 hearths⁵ and where he died in 1696. Cornelius was twice married but left no issue. His five sisters therefore became his coheirs, although Norton and the bulk of his estate passed to Robert Offley of Norwich, the son of Stephen Offley, who married Ursula, the eldest sister.

¹ *Heathcote*, 57n.

² Para. based (except as indicated) on *Visit. Derb.* 1662–4, 106–7; *Visit. Papers*, 11–12; *FMG*, 315–16.

³ *Hearth Tax*, 157.

⁴ *Hearth Tax*, 146.

⁵ *Hearth Tax*, 164.

Ralph's second daughter, Elizabeth, was twice married, first to Edward Harris of Stretton (Derb.) and afterwards (in 1655) to Henry Bright of Whirlow (in Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorks. WR).¹ It has been stated that the Cutthorpe estate passed to Elizabeth and Henry.² They died in 1688 and 1694 respectively, having had three sons and three daughters, of whom the only son to survive his parents was another Henry, born in 1664. He later sold the Whirlow estate and 'reduced himself and his family to want'.³ If Cutthorpe Old Hall did pass with Whirlow, it was presumably sold c.1700. Nothing further appears to be known of the estate until the 19th century, when it belonged to the Sitwell family of Renishaw (in Eckington). In the late 1820s Sir George Sitwell owned 250 acres in Cutthorpe.⁴

It has also been said that from 1752 the Old Hall was tenanted by the Botham family, who farmed the land belonging to it and purchased the property from the Sitwell estate in 1910.⁵ Willis Botham was the farmer at the Old Hall in 1922; he had been succeeded ten years later by Alfred Botham, who was still there in 1936.⁶ The last member of the family to live at the house is said to have died in 1952; the property is reported to have been sold afterwards for £52,750.⁷

¹ *FMG*, 316; Hunter, *Hallamshire*, 356.

² Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 266; no authority is given and the details are confused.

³ Hunter, *Hallamshire*, 356.

⁴ Glover, *History*, II (1), 336.

⁵ Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 266.

⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1922), 69; *ibid.* (1932), 73; *ibid.* (1936), 74. No-one named Botham was farming in Cutthorpe in 1888 or 1904 (*ibid.* (1888), 49; *ibid.* (1904), 66).

⁷ Craven and Stanley, *Derb. Country House*, 266, where the last family member is named as Sydney Botham. No death of a person of that or a similar name was registered in England & Wales in 1952 or for five years before or after, and there is no grant of probate or

The Old Hall remained a private residence standing in its own grounds, but without any farmland attached, at the time of writing. The property was on the market in 2018 at an asking price of £700,000.¹

Cutthorpe Old Hall dates from the early 17th century, with some late 17th-century additions and 19th-century and later alterations. The main range, built of coursed Coal Measures sandstone with ashlar dressings and quoins, beneath a stone-flagged roof, is of three storeys with attics. Each storey is delineated by continuous string-courses, which step up over doorway and window openings as hood-moulds. The window openings have chamfered mullions, some with drip-moulds. The main range is of two-cell plan, with an attached stair-tower at the south-west corner. Three of the elevations, and the tower, are gabled, and there is a single stone gable stack to the north-west gable. A two-storey range continues to the rear of the three-storey range, and there is an 18th-century single-storey addition to the north-east. Inside, the main range has moulded plasterwork to the ground and first floor rooms, with cornices and moulded spine beams. The stair-tower retains a framed and boarded newel staircase. The ground-floor and first-floor hearths have moulded stone surrounds.²

Doghole

In 1633 John Brailsford owed 1s. 6d. chief rent to the manor of Caus Hall for lands at Doghole.³ The tenement later came into the hands of Lord John Murray (1711–87), the eldest son by his second wife of John 1st duke of Atholl, who in 1758 married Mary (1732–65), the

administration.

¹ Sales partics. (CLSL).

² Historic England, list entry no. 1291929 (grade II).

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

daughter of Richard Dalton and his wife Mary, the daughter and heiress of John Bright (c.1680–1748) of Banner Cross (in Ecclesall Bierlow, Yorks. WR) and Chesterfield. Bright was the son of another John Bright (1658–1734), a successful Chesterfield lead merchant, and his wife Mary, the daughter and heiress of another lead merchant, Richard Youle, whose business he inherited. Lord and Lady John had a daughter and heir Mary, who in 1782 married William Foxlowe (1756–1818). He obtained Royal Licence in 1782 to change his surname to Murray and to adopt the arms of that family. His heir was his half-sister Anne, who married as her second husband William Bagshawe.¹ In 1769 Lord John commissioned William Fairbank to survey his Derbyshire estate, including about 32 acres in Walton, Holymoorside and Doghole, where the tenant was then Sam Doe.²

Hallcliffe

In 1633 John Stevenson owed 2s. chief rent to the manor of Caus Hall for a tenement called Hallcliffe in Brampton.³

Hollins

In 1633 Godfrey Clarke paid a chief rent of 5s. 4d. to the manor of Linacre for a tenement at Hollins, formerly the lands of William Crofts, and Anthony Crofts paid 8d. for lands there, formerly the inheritance of Thomas Crofts. At the same date Anthony owed 12d. chief rent to the manor of Caus Hall for lands at Hollins, and Godfrey Clarke 6d. for a

¹ Hunter, *Hallamshire*, 352–3; *Complete Peerage*, I 316–17.

² *Local Maps*, nos. 189a–b.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

tenement there in the holding of Henry Browne.¹

In 1826 a house, once an inn, named Hollins Hall, the property of the Drabble family, was demolished, when a stone inscribed 'A.T.C. 1626' is said to have been discovered. A new farmhouse was erected on the opposite side of the yard at the same date, and a Methodist chapel added in 1846. Hollins farm still belonged to the Drabble family in 1895.² The initials could presumably be those of Anthony and Thomas Crofts, or Anthony Crofts and his wife. An Elizabeth Crofts was assessed on nine hearths in Brampton constabulary in 1670.³

Ingmanthorpe

Before the Dissolution, the Hospitallers' estate in Brampton included a free tenement at Ingmanthorpe, held in the 15th and early 16th centuries by a family named Calow and Atkinson.⁴

In 1633 a list of chief rents payable to the manor of Linacre included 8s. 8d. for two messuages at Ingmanthorpe, which had once belonged to Sir Francis Foljambe but were then the inheritance of Thomas Eyre of Hassop; a payment of 12d. by Robert Boot for lands at Ingmanthorpe which had once belonged to Thomas Atkinson; and a third of 4d. by Christopher Wright for a close at Ingmanthorpe formerly the inheritance of Thomas Atkinson and Gervase his son.⁵ A Robert Boot (probably a namesake in the next generation rather than

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

² *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54; below, religious hist. for the chapel.

³ *Hearth Tax*, 157.

⁴ Above, this section, lands of religious houses.

⁵ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

the man mentioned in 1633) was assessed on four hearths in Brampton constabulary in 1670.¹

Another Robert Boot was of Ingmanthorpe when he died in 1774.²

Piker Storth

In 1580 Richard Marple conveyed a messuage and 33 a. in Pilsley, and other lands in Pilsley and Edensor, to William Cavendish of Hardwick in exchange for a messuage and 26 a. of land, meadow and pasture in Cutthorpe, in the tenure of Widow Smith, and 9a. at Piker Storth (near Cutthorpe) in the tenure of John Sheppard.³ In 1797 Martha Outram commissioned William Fairbank to survey her estates at 'Picay Storth' in Brampton, then in the occupation of Abraham Sutcliff, 'Lee Greave', in or near the parish of Brampton, in the tenure of John Newbold, and Rumbling Street (in Barlow).⁴

Pocknedge

Both the Templars (and after them the Hospitallers) and the gild of the Blessed Mary of Chesterfield held at land at Pocknedge before the Dissolution. The Hospitallers' tenants in the late 15th and early 16th centuries were the Shaw (or Somersall) family of Somersall,⁵ whose successors, the Clarkes of Somersall Hall, still owned land in this area in the 18th century.⁶

¹ *Hearth Tax*, 156.

² Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Robert Boot, 13 Oct. 1774.

³ *Mun. Reg.*, 78.

⁴ *Local Maps*, nos. 193 (where Rumbling Street is wrongly located in Brampton), 198, 199.

⁵ Above, this section, lands of religious houses.

⁶ Notts. Archives, MP DBS 1 S; below, this section, Somersall Hall.

The farm near the northern end of Pocknedge Lane, which runs north from Holymoore Road (formerly Doghole Lane) towards Chatsworth Road, was owned, presumably in the early 17th century, by two brothers, James Bullock and John Bullock. They sold the property to Richard Sterndale, whose widow Joan and her nephew John Sterndale sold it to Richard Jenkinson of Walton. From him it passed to Sir Paul Jenkinson Bt, who in 1691, together with Roger Coats the elder and Roger Coates the younger, both of Chesterfield, sold the estate, comprising a house and about 41 acres, to Anthony Allen of Chesterfield, maltster. The consideration was £307, of which £106 was payable to Jenkinson and £201 to the Coateses,¹ possibly in settlement of a mortgage. The following year Allen in turn mortgaged Pocknedge to John Gratton of Monyash for £250,² and in 1694 sold the estate outright to him for £323.³ A year later Gratton conveyed Pocknedge to the trustees of the charity established by Elizabeth Heath, a Mansfield Quaker, which maintained an almshouse and put out poor boys as apprentices in the town, for £330.⁴

In 1920 the trustees sold a parcel named Road Side Croft, containing three-quarters of an acre, from their Brampton estate to Robert Outram of Chesterfield, contractor.⁵

Pratt Hall

In the list of chief rents due to the manor of Linacre, compiled in 1633, an unspecified sum was said to be due from Edward Cowley for a messuage lying near Pratt Hall, sold or

¹ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 15/1–2; see Walton, landownership, for the Jenkinson family.

² Notts. Archives, DD/EM 15/3–4.

³ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 15/5–7.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 15/9–10.

⁵ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 15/12.

mortgaged to one 'Mr Beveridge' of Sutton in le Dale (i.e. Sutton in Sutton cum Duckmanton), out of which 12d. was to be paid to Peter Calton for Pratt Hall.¹ Peter Calton died in 1640, leaving Pratt Hall, where he was living, and the land and buildings belonging to it (apart from two houses and crofts which his youngest son Andre was to have) to his eldest son Peter. He had bought Pratt Hall from Roger Stubbing, who was then dead. His son Peter was also to have his moiety of a lease of a corn mill and two woods in Linacre which he held of the earl of Newcastle. His second son Thomas was to have his moiety of the reversion of a lease of the messuage in Barlow called Over Oxenrakes, and his third son George the reversion of his lease of the messuage in Dronfield called Nether Oxenrakes, both of which were also held from Newcastle. Thomas was also left lands in Dronfield.²

In 1670 the younger Peter Calton was assessed on six hearths in the portion of Brampton which lay in Morton constabulary,³ presumably for Pratt Hall. He died in 1680, described merely as a yeoman of Brampton, when he left 10s. a year for the education of two poor boys at the school in Brampton, charged on the rent of 'Smith's House', and divided the rest of his estate equally between his two daughters, Mary (the wife of John Burton) and Ellen Calton. His personal estate was appraised at £118 8s. 6d., including £23 9s. 4d. in debts due to the estate. He had a well-stocked mixed farm and a well-furnished house, although the rooms were not itemised.⁴ The inventory could presumably be of Pratt Hall.

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

² Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Peter Calton, 8 Sept. 1640. For the Oxtonrakes leases see Notts. Archives, DDP 43/32–33, and for the purchase of the land in Dronfield see Sheffield Archives, Ce R/37.

³ *Hearth Tax*, 146.

⁴ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Peter Calton, 5 May 1680; below, econ. hist., for the farm; social hist., for the gift to the school.

In 1797 William Fairbank surveyed an estate at Pratt Hall, then said to be Henry Peate's farm, including land on Cutthorpe Lane.¹

Somersall Hall

Scattered references establish that a family named Shaw, who later lived at Somersall, held land in Brampton from at least the early 14th century. In 1323 Robert son of William del Shahe of Brampton granted lands in Brampton, which had descended to him after the death of his uncle Adam del Shahe, to Thomas son of Robert Somersall, also of Brampton.²

In 1391 John Shagh of Somersall paid 20 marks for 32 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow and 3 acres of woodland in Walton and Brampton bought from William Croft and Agnes his wife.³ A generation later, in 1438, John Harrison of Chesterfield released to John Scha, son of Richard Scha of Brampton, lands in Brampton.⁴ The following year John, who was of Somersall in 1434,⁵ leased half the land, which had once belong to 'Old John Dale' to Margery Dale wife of Robert Dale and Richard their son.⁶ In 1443 John Shaw made what appears to be a settlement on feoffees, including two members of the Foljambe family, of two messuages and other premises in Brampton.⁷

John Shawe, said after his death to have been of Chanderhill, was succeeded by a son

¹ *Local Maps*, no. 195.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 433.

³ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 976.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 452.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1492–36, 411.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 454.

⁷ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 456.

William, who in 1463 released all his lands at Chanderhill in Brampton, late belonging to Maud Hay, widow of Hugh Hay, to Richard Ashe of Chesterfield.⁶¹

In 1485 John Shawe of Somersall, the son of Thomas Shawe, also of Somersall, secured bonds in £40 from John Higden of Brimington and Margaret Shawe, one of the daughters of Thomas Shawe, not to challenge John's title to lands late his father's in Somersall, Chesterfield, Walton, Brampton, Bubnell, Chatsworth, Hope and Castleton.² In the next generation, in 1514, John Porte, the king's solicitor, was granted the wardship of Robert, brother and heir of Thomas Shaw deceased (Robert having been found to be an idiot), with custody in reversion of tenements in Culland, Oslaston, Somersall and elsewhere in Derbyshire, which Margaret wife of Thomas held for her life.³

By the mid 16th century the Shaw family had adopted the surname Somersall. Five years after his death in 1546 an inquest found that Godfrey Somersall had held the capital messuage called Somersall Hall. His heirs were Francis Derby, the son of Godfrey's daughter's Mary, aged 3, and Ursula, the wife of William Syston, another of Godfrey's daughters, aged 30.⁴

Another inquest was held in 1567, when it was found that Godfrey had formerly held Somersall Hall of the Hospitallers' manor of Normanton, which by then was in the hands of George Talbot, 6th earl of Shrewsbury, and that Godfrey owed suit of court to Shrewsbury's manor there. Godfrey had also held another capital messuage in Brampton called Shaw House, with 20 acres of land, meadow and pasture belonging to it, held of the Crown as of the

¹ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 438.

² Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 2149–2150.

³ *L. & VII P. Hen VIII*, I, no. 5574.

⁴ TNA, C 142/90/49.

honor of Peverel for 1/20th of a knight's fee; two messuages and lands in Hope and Castleton; and divers other lands. His heirs were now said to be Francis Derby, son and heir of Mary Derby, one of his daughters, who was then 18, and Ursula Syston, the wife of William Syston gent., his other daughter.¹

These findings were successfully challenged immediately after Godfrey's death by his brother Roger Shawe alias Somersall, who alleged that Shaw House and lands were devised in tail male and should have passed to Roger, presumably as the oldest son. In 1573 Roger sued, on the basis of the findings of the 1567 inquisition, for 22 years' arrears of rent and profits from the Shaw House estate in Brampton and premises in Chesterfield, Hope, Castleton and Baslow due since 1551. On this occasion Godfrey successfully sought a discharge from these arrears.²

In 1578 Godfrey Shawe alias Somersall sold to Nicholas Clarke an estate of 700 acres centred on the mansion at Somersall, where Nicholas was already living.³ In his will, proved in 1590, the year after he died,⁴ Nicholas left all his lands to his son Godfrey, as well as his interest in his chamber in Clement's Inn, although his other sons, so long as they practised the law, were to have convenient rooms in the chamber.⁵ Godfrey, who married Jane, daughter of Michael Grundy of Thurgarton (Notts.), died in 1634,⁶ holding tenements in 'Howley' (probably Holymoorside) and Brampton, premises in Chesterfield called Chantry Closes, and

¹ TNA, Mem. Roll Mich. 16 Eliz. rot. 417.

² TNA, Mem. Roll Mich. 16 Eliz. rot. 417.

³ R. Milward, 'The Clarkes of Somersall', *Derb. Misc.*, 7 (1974–6), 214.

⁴ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86 (MI in Brampton church).

⁵ *Derb. Wills*, no. 175.

⁶ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86 (MIs in Brampton church to Jane (d. 1604) and Godfrey).

the capital messuage called Somersall Hall. Godfrey had made a settlement of these premises when his son Gilbert married Helen, daughter and heir apparent of John Clarke of Codnor, in 1614. He also held another messuage in Brampton called Frith Hall, which he and Ralph Clarke, late of Chesterfield, deceased, had purchased in 1609 from William Dean and Thomas Newton. Gilbert was 42 at the time of his father's death.¹

Gilbert, who married Helen, daughter and heiress of John Clarke of Codnor,² was succeeded on his death in 1650³ by another Godfrey Clarke,⁴ who that year made a settlement of what was called the manor of Somersall, with a watermill and three lead mills.⁵ Godfrey died in 1670, having married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Milward, who died in 1645; his second, also Elizabeth, was one of the coheiresses of Nicholas Freville and widow of Robert Byerley.⁶ In 1704 a later Godfrey Clarke, who was MP for Derbyshire and died in 1734,⁷ made a settlement of the manors of Chilcote (formerly *Derb.*, later *Staffs.*), Eaton Dovedale, Sedsall, Somersall and Wadshelf, with lands in those places and also Doveridge, Brampton, Langley, Mackley and Foston.⁸ Either the same or another Godfrey Clarke in 1736 made a settlement of the same manors,⁹ as did Godfrey

¹ TNA, C 142/477/91.

² Lysons, *Derb.*, 86 (MI in Brampton church; Helen d. 1643).

³ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86 (MI in Brampton church).

⁴ Milward, 'The Clarkes', 215.

⁵ TNA, Recovery Rolls, Mich. 1650, r. 22.

⁶ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86 (MI in Brampton church); Milward, 'The Clarkes', 216.

⁷ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86b (MI in Brampton church).

⁸ TNA, Feet of Fines, Divers Counties, Mich. 2 Anne; Recovery Roll, Mich. 2 Anne, r. 259.

⁹ TNA, Recovery Roll, Mich. 10 Geo. II (1736), r. 253.

Bagnall Clarke in 1767, when the manors of Sutton in the Dale, Duckmanton and Normanton were also included.¹ G.B. Clarke resettled the same manors in 1774.²

G.B. Clarke left a sole daughter and heiress Sarah. She married Job Hart Price, who took the additional name of Clarke. J.H.P. Clarke and his wife made settlements of the former Clarke estate in 1786, 1794 and 1796.³ Clarke also left a sole daughter and heiress Anna Maria Catherine, who married Walter Butler, earl (later marquess) of Ormonde. In 1815 the Ormondes made a settlement of the former Clarke estate.⁴ At about the same date Somersall Hall was described as a farmhouse belonging to the marchioness of Ormonde as the representative of the Clarke family.⁵

After Ormonde died an Act was obtained in 1824 for the sale of his estates in England,⁶ including land and buildings in Chesterfield, Newbold, Brimington, Brampton, Walton, Ashover, Harewood (in Beeley), Morewood Moor (in South Wingfield) and Wheatcroft (in Ashover),⁷ as well the whole of the Sutton cum Duckmanton estate centring on the mansion at Sutton Scarsdale.⁸ What was described as the 'lordship of Brampton' (i.e. the former Clarke estate centred on Somersall Hall) totalled 1,128 acres, out of 8,261a. for the

¹ TNA, Recovery Roll, Mich. 8 Geo. III (1767), r. 157; below, Sutton cum Duckmanton, manors and other estates; Temple Normanton.

² TNA, Recovery Roll, 14 Geo. III (1774), r. 53.

³ TNA, Feet of Fines, Derb. Trin. 26 Geo. III, Hil. 34 Geo. III, Mich. 36 Geo. III.

⁴ TNA, Feet of Fines, Derb., Trin 55 Geo. III.

⁵ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86.

⁶ <Check citation of Act>

⁷ *Derby Mercury*, 26 Aug. 1824.

⁸ *VCH Derb.*, IV.

whole of Ormonde's English lands.¹ This included farms at Chanderhill, Woodhead, Upper Leadhill, Brookside and elsewhere (mostly including a seat in Brampton church with each property); a colliery (from which ironstone was also being won),² and numerous other houses, cottages and smaller parcels of land. The Somersall Hall estate itself, including an adjoining farm with land in Brampton and Walton, extended to 126 acres; the mansion was then occupied by Samuel Lancaster and had the benefit of a pew in the church which seated eight or ten people. It was pointed out that this lot could be enlarged by the purchase of Park Hall (in Walton), which was on sale by another vendor at the same time.³ At the auction, the Ormonde lands in Brampton were sold to a number of different purchasers,⁴ adding to the extensive division of land in the township.⁵ In 1839 Somersall Hall was owned by Samuel Johnson⁶ and in the same period was the home of the Revd Matson Vincent.⁷ Johnson himself was in occupation in the 1840s and 1850s.⁸ Mrs Elizabeth Johnson (presumably his widow) was living there in 1860.⁹ By 1870 it was in the hands of Thomas Greaves,¹⁰ who remained

¹ Act.

² Below, econ. hist.

³ Sale cat. (copy in CLSL); see Walton, landownership, for Park Hall.

⁴ *Hist. Chesterfield* (1839), 317.

⁵ [Tithe map].

⁶ *Hist. Chesterfield* (1839), 319.

⁷ *Pigot's Dir.* (1835), 31.

⁸ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508; *White's Dir. Derby.* (1857), ooo.

⁹ *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1860), ooo.

¹⁰ *Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1870), 53.

owner and occupier in 1895.¹

Before and during the Second World War Somersall Hall was the home of John Milward, consultant surgeon at the Royal Hospital in Chesterfield, and his wife Rosemary, a noted local historian, who were later of Barlow Woodseats (in Barlow).² It remained a private residence at the time of writing.

Wigley Hall

Two early 13th-century deeds record the acquisition by Richard Mercator, from Walter de la Haye and Ralph Dolphin, of land in Wigley which Robert Strangholf once held.³ In the late 13th century or early 14th Walter son of Thomas of Brampton granted to Roger son of William of Wigley, for one mark, lands in Wigley, to be held for 2s. yearly rent.⁴ Roger occurs as a witness in a Brampton deed in 1310.⁵ In 1328 John of Wigley, who can be found witnessing local deeds in the 1330s,⁶ acquired from John son of Walter of Buildwas (Salop) and Alice his wife one messuage, one bovate and 2 acres of land in Wigley and Brampton, for which they paid 100s.⁷ Ten years later Robert son of John of Wigley gave 20 marks to Nicholas of Swathwick and his wife Edusa for a messuage and a bovate of land in Brampton.⁸

¹ *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 53 (and intermediate dirs. from 1870).

² <obits in DAJ>

³ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos. 2560–2561.

⁴ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 2563.

⁵ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 429.

⁶ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, nos, 438, 439–40.

⁷ *Beauchief*, no. 220; *Feet of Fines*, no. 707.

⁸ *Feet of Fines*, no. 791.

Towards the end of the 14th century Robert of Wigley the elder granted to John Ridgeway, chaplain, and John's brother William, all the lands which he had received from his late father, John of Wigley, and from his own brother Roger of Wigley (who occurs as a witness to a Brampton deed in 1367),¹ in the vills and fields of Wigley and Brampton.² John Ridgeway, a chaplain of Chesterfield, afterwards conveyed this estate to Ralph Baker of Dore and William of the Barkhouse of Norton.³ Probably in 1393 Ralph and William gave a messuage and 20 acres of land in Wigley to Beauchief abbey.⁴ The previous year the donors had obtained a licence to alienate to the abbey premises in both Chesterfield and Wigley.⁵ This followed an inquest at which the jury found that Ralph and William held 2 messuages, 2 bovates and 2 acres of land in Wigley of the abbot, who in turn held of Ralph Frescheville, the tenant in chief.⁶ In 1547 Thomas Leake of Beauchief quitclaimed to William Wilde lands in Wigley (and elsewhere in Derbyshire) which he had acquired from John Bellow and Robert Bygott, and which had belonged to the abbey.⁷

A later Robert Wigley appears to have enfeoffed Henry Pierrepont and Robert Barley in his lands in Wigley, since in 1447 Henry and Robert conveyed in tail the lands which they had received from him to William Rollesley and Agnes, daughter of Robert Wigley,⁸ possibly

¹ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 443.

² *Beauchief*, no. 217.

³ *Beauchief*, no. 218.

⁴ *Beauchief*, no. 219.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 159.

⁶ TNA, C 143/417/23.

⁷ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 323.

⁸ Jeayes, *Derb. Charters*, no. 2564.

at the time of their marriage.

The Wigley family later moved to Wirksworth, living first at Middleton and afterwards at Wigwell in that parish.¹

In 1516 Godfrey Foljambe purchased from Humphrey Peryent and his wife Joan for £30 an estate comprising three messuages, 200a. of land, 40a. of meadow, 30a. of pasture, 100a. of heath and 6a. of woodland in Wigley and Fallinge (in Darley).² The same year he bought a second estate described in identical terms for £40 from John Bright and his wife Ann.³ These acquisitions were perhaps of moieties of an estate which had been divided between two sisters and coheirs. They may explain why, in the early 17th century, it was said that Wigley Hall had previously formed part of the lands of Sir Francis Foljambe of Walton, of whom it was held by suit of court and a yearly rent of 7s. 6d. Foljambe sold the property to Thomas Eyre. Another part of the Wigley Hall estate owed a chief rent of 2s. to the manor of Caus Hall, which Eyre was then refusing to pay.⁴ In 1633 both these rents appeared in a list of sums due from freeholders in the manors of Caus Hall and Linacre, in which it was also noted that Wigley Hall had once belonged to the Foljambe family but was then the property of Thomas Eyre of Hassop.⁵

In the 19th century Wigley Hall formed part of the estate belonging to the Lucas family of Hasland Hall. The last member of the family to live locally, Bernard Lucas, died in

¹ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86, ci–cii; *FMG*, 1059–60.

² *Feet of Fines*, no. 1197; *PN Derb.*, 82.

³ *Feet of Fines*, no. 1198.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 66/16 (undated but after William Cavendish of Welbeck was created earl of Newcastle in 1628).

⁵ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/16.

1911 aged 75. He had moved some years earlier from Hasland to Thorpe Underwood (Northants.) and died at St Leonard's on Sea (Sussex), but remained a substantial landowner in both Hasland and Brampton.¹ In July 1917 his executors sold the western portion of the estate, amounting to 493 acres, divided into 15 lots (one of which, Well Spring Farm, was at Barlow Commonside, in Barlow). Only two parcels of woodland were unsold and the remaining lots realised £13,360. Wigley Hall, with 85a., then let for £81 a year, was sold to Jesse Allen, a director of Allen & Orr Ltd, the Chesterfield timber merchants, for £1,750, although he declined also to buy Copy Wood (9a.), which formed part of the property and was withdrawn at £250. Two of the other larger farms, Birley Grange (168a., let for £106) and Grove (76a., let for £81), and also Birley Cottage (12a., let for £15 10s.), were bought by the Chesterfield solicitor, W.E. Wakerley, acting for a client. George Dolman of Old Brampton purchased Poplars Farm (25a., let for £45) for £1,395. Sitting tenants bought Priestfield Grange, described as a 'country residence' in 14 acres (£900); a smallholding (and smithy) at Hemming Green with 8a. (£725); 3a. of building land on Baslow Road (£280); and Bluster Castle (41a., let for £46). Richard Powell of Ashover acquired 4a. of grassland at Freebirch for £135 and Grange Hill Plantation (3a.) for £315. Cow Close, an 11a. smallholding at Overgreen let for £20, was sold to Tom Pearson of Barlow for £500. Birley Wood (20a.) was withdrawn at £250.²

The lots in Brampton that were sold went for between 20 and 47 years' purchase on the existing rents, around a median of 30 years. The rents may not have been increased for some years and the comment that Lucas had owned 'wide expanses of valuable land' in

¹ *Derb. Times* and *Derb. Courier*, 6 May 1911; see Hasland, landownership for a fuller account of the family and for their estate in that parish.

² *Derb. Courier*, 14 and 28 July 1917.

Brampton¹ seems an exaggeration. Birley Grange and Wigley Hall were both let for less than £1 an acre, and Bluster Castle and Grove Farm for only slightly more. The smallholdings were producing £2 or £3 an acre, but the best return from the sale (as might be expected) came from the 3 acres of building land on the main road in Old Brampton village.

Wakerley appears to have been acting for G.A. Eastwood, the leading Chesterfield businessman whose original source of wealth was a railway wagon building and repair company established by his father Edward.² After Eastwood died in 1934 his executors sold an estate that included Wigley Hall, Birley Grange and Grove farms in Brampton, Moorhay Farm in Walton, and Green House farm in Hasland, smallholdings at Freebirch and Cutthorpe and building land at Wigley, as well as property in Spital and Winsick (in Hasland).³ This list implies that at some date after 1917 Jesse Allen sold Wigley Hall to Eastwood. The farm, still of 86a. and still let for only £82, made £1,450 (plus £203 for timber) at the sale of Eastwood's estate in June 1935, or less than 18 years' purchase. It was bought by R.G. Hill of Old Brampton. Given the lack of movement in the rent since Lucas had died, the auctioneer was justified in commenting that the tenants (who, as in 1917, appear not to have been given the option to buy in advance of the sale) had lost a good landlord.⁴

When Wigley Hall returned to the market in 2018, still with its 86a. of pasture and mowing grass in a ring fence, it was described as one of last opportunities in the district to purchase an unmodernised former farmstead. The house itself required complete refurbishment and the adjoining buildings were largely derelict. The asking price was

¹ *Derb. Times*, 6 May 1911.

² See Brimington, econ. hist.

³ *Derb. Times*, 14 June 1935.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 21 June 1935.

£995,000.¹

Wigley Hall is a two-cell lobby entrance house, built (apparently in the 17th century) of local rubble sandstone with aslhar dressings, five bays wide and of two storeys. A central ridge chimney stack rises through a modern concrete tiled roof. There appears to have been an attempt to remodel the main (south) front in the 18th century, with the building of a central pediment incorporating an oculus. There are single-storey lean-to extensions to the west and north. Some 17th-century window mouldings have survived later alterations. There are two bedrooms in the attic, as well as two on the first floor.²

¹ Inf. from Messrs Bagshaw's, Bakewell, the vendor's agent.

² Historic England, list entry no. 1218530; Messrs Bagshaw's sales partics.

ECONOMIC HISTORY

Farming and estate management

Farming

In 1630 the earl of Newcastle granted new leases to several tenants of the manor of Caus Hall, all for 21 years for a fine equal to one year's rent. One of the four surviving examples also specifies a payment of two capons a year in addition to the cash rent.¹ During the Commonwealth at least some of Newcastle's estate in Brampton was let to new tenants, which led to petitioning after the Restoration by those who had been dispossessed.² In the 1660s and later fines were no longer being levied for new leases, although it is possible that the rents had been raised. The standard term remained 21 years.³ Until at least the beginning of the 18th century the Newcastle estate was continuing to include two boons in Brampton leases: in 1702 William Burton of Holme Hall (in Newbold) agreed, in return for a 21-year lease, to deliver a ton of coal a year to Welbeck, for which the duke would paying the pit-head price, and to keep one hound. The tenancy was also subject to a penalty of 40s. an acre if more than half the acreage demised was converted to tillage.⁴

In 1827 an award was made (under an Act obtained twelve years earlier) to enclose 3,275 acres of common waste, mostly in the west of the township, and 74 acres of open field.⁵

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 66/7–10.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 53/13–14, 16, 26.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/17–24; DDP 66/11–15.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/26.

⁵ Tate, 'Enclosure Acts', 40.

The bulk of the waste on East Moor was allotted to the duke of Devonshire, duke of Portland and Richard Arkwright of Willersley (in Matlock). The Devonshire portion in practice remained unenclosed; the Portland share was divided into a regular grid of square fields, on which several farmsteads were established, served by new, very straight roads; and Arkwright's allotment was partly enclosed in the same way (although without any new farms being established) and partly left unenclosed. The smaller owners' lands on East Moor were also divided into grids of rectangular fields.¹

A few years after enclosure, farms in Brampton were said to be small, let for between £1 and £3 an acre at an average of 28s.² In 1838 an assistant tithe commissioner described the land of the parish as 'very variable': the land nearer Chesterfield rests on a 'mineral and coal' subsoil, whereas in the west was largely peat, some of which had been reclaimed. The parish was divided into small portions, none exhibiting any better farming than another. The usual rotation was to sow three crops and have a fourth year of fallow. There were then 2,130 acres of arable (all sown with wheat and oats), compared with 4,300 a. of meadow and pasture, and 1,100 a. of uncultivated enclosures.³

When the small farm at Pocknedge belonging to Elizabeth Heath's charity was surveyed in 1769 it was in the tenure of Thomas Lindley. It still comprised about 40 acres, as it had when her trustees purchased the estate in 1695.⁴ In 1822 the tenant was William Lindley and the farm was said to be 'managed in a careless manner'; the field hedges were overgrown and wanted trimming. There were then 119 oaks, 89 ash trees, 32 larches, two

¹ DRO, [Brampton tithe award].

² Glover, *History*, II (1), 141.

³ *Tithe Files*, 28.

⁴ *Local Maps*, nos. 188a–b, 190; Notts. Archives, MP DBS 1 S.

birch trees and an elm on the farm. At enclosure in 1827 the trustees received 15½a. divided into four closes on East Moor in respect of their estate at Pocknedge, which in the 1840s was in the tenure of John Bennet and his sisters.¹ In 1841 Bennet had about 15a. under tillage, 10½a. of mowing grass, and 15½a. of pasture on his old enclosures. The arable included 2a. of fallow and the rest was growing good crops of turnips and potatoes. He told the trustees' surveyor that had brought the closes on East Moor into cultivation from a 'natural state' over ten years and built a shed there, for which he was allowed some reduction on the full annual value of the land. The surveyor reported that all the buildings on the farm itself were slated but the roofs of the outbuildings were either bad or very bad. The tenant paid £3 3s. to the duke of Devonshire as impropiator of the great tithes, 4s. to the incumbent for small tithes, 36s. 8d. in land tax and poor rates of 2s. in the pound.² His rent was £39,³ or just under a pound an acre on the old enclosures, or rather less if the 15½a. of land on East Moor is included. In 1855 the trustees were advised not to buy further land on the moor, even though it had a house and buildings on it, and if possible to exchange their existing hold on East Moor for some better land nearer their farms.⁴

In 1870 no fewer than 193 holdings in Brampton made returns, of which 107 were smaller than 20a., and half of those smaller than 3a. Another 46 were between 20a. and 30a., 29 between 30a. and 100a., and only eleven larger than 100a. Most of the arable continued to be sown with wheat (373a.) and oats (533a.), with a small amounts of barley (54a.), rape (25a.), vetches (29a.), rye (2a.) and peas (2a.). There were also 81a. of turnips, 47a. of

¹ Notts. Archives DD/EM 11/1, 11/13.

² Notts. Archives, DD/EM 11/2.

³ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 11/3.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DD/EM 11/4.

potatoes, 2a. of cabbage. The pasture was divided between 560a. of clover and 1,332a. of permanent grass, alongside 180a. of bare fallow. There were a large number of sheep and lambs (2,800), presumably grazed on the poorer, higher ground in the west of the parish, 1,200 cattle of all kinds, and 350 pigs.¹

By 1900 the extension of the built-up area had led to a fall in the number of separate farms to 153, accompanied by a much more striking reduction in the arable acreage, to only 129a. of wheat, 355a. of oats, and tiny amounts of barley (34a.), rye (1a.), rape (2a.) and vetches (8a.). The quantity of root crops had changed less dramatically: there were 39a. of potatoes, 99a. of turnips and swedes, and small areas of mangolds (3a.) and cabbage (1a.). Clover and other sown grasses amounted to 280a. (250a. for mowing and the rest for grazing); by contrast there were 4,800a. of permanent grass (2,000a. for mowing and the remainder pasture). Some 55a. were classified as 'mountain and heathland' and there were 12a. of orchards (as well as 7a. of small fruit). Of land under crops, only 400a. were owner occupied and some 5,500a. rented. There were 368 horses on the farms, and no fewer than 1,469 cattle, including 651 milk cows and calves. By contrast the sheep flock had virtually halved in size to about 1,500. There were 383 pigs of all sorts.²

The number of farms (150) remained virtually unchanged in 1930, of which (as in 1870) only 11 were bigger than 100a. (and only one was of over 150a.). The rest were divided fairly evenly into holdings of less than 5a. (25), between 5a. and 20a. (42), between 20a. and 60a. (35) and between 60a. and 100a. (37). The size and use of the arable acreage was also little changed compared with 1900: 111a. of wheat, 332a. of oats, 12a. of barley, 2a. of rye, 2a. of mixed corn and 1a. of peas. Potatoes (107a.) and turnips (102a.) remained the main

¹ TNA, MAF [1870 stats].

² TNA, MAF [1900 stats].

root crops, together with 8a. of mangold and 2a. of cabbages. There were about 185a. of clover, compared with 2,200a. of mowing grass and 2,600a. of pasture for grazing. The number of horses (234) had fallen since 1900, as had the sheep flock (to 600), whereas there were still 1,549 cattle of all sort. There were also huge quantities of poultry kept (21,000 fowls, 1,000 ducks, 140 geese and 60 turkeys). Farming in the parish then employed 85 men and 14 women full-time, as well as 20 casual men and two women.¹

Woodland management

The quite extensive area of woodland in Brampton appears to have been managed from the late Middle Ages until the end of the 18th mainly as coppice-with-standards, so as to provide a supply of charcoal (for ironworks) and white coal (for lead smelting).

The 31 acres of former Louth abbey woodland granted to Francis Leake of 1545 included three parcels whose name included the element ‘Coppes’ (i.e. coppice) and three ‘springs’ (i.e. woods cropped for springwood on a regular cycle).²

In 1571 James Linacre of Linacre sold to Godfrey Foljambe of Walton for £50 all the wood in Over Linacre woods, Oakengreen, Kitchen Flatwood and Greave House, and in Hugh Wilson’s spring. Godfrey was to have until 1577 to cut the wood, and his servants were given the right to make charcoal pits and cut turfs to cover them. They were to leave 100 herriers (i.e. standards) as set out by James.³

Two centuries later the Portland estate was pursuing much the same policy, although the terms on which the wood was sold had become more detailed. In 1766 Margaret, dowager

¹ TNA, MAF [1930 stats].

² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, XX (1), 221–2; above, landownership, for the Louth, later Leake, estate.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/3.

duchess of Portland, sold to Alexander Barker of Edensor and John and Jonathan Bromehead, both of Eckington, for £2,700 all the spring wood in Linacre Wood and Ducksick Wood, a total of 114 acres, in Brampton, excluding herriers, blackbarks and weavers marked by the woodward. The purchasers had power to convert the wood into charcoal and white coal, building sawpits, kilns etc. as required, and could such wood as they required to repair hedges and ditches, gates and stiles on the premises. Each year's cutting was to be removed by 16 March and the woods were to be cleared by October 1769. The purchasers were to sell the first 600 cords of cordwood each year to Joseph Clay, a forgemaster of Bridgehouses (in Sheffield) and his partners at 10s. a cord. The duchess agreed not to cut, fell or sell any of her other spring wood or timber trees elsewhere in Derbyshire until 1769, apart from what was needed to repair buildings.¹

Industry

In the late 1820s it was said that the great increase in population which had taken place in Brampton in the previous few years was 'attributable to the extension of manufacturing and industry now carried out in the parish. These consist of earthenware and pottery, iron foundries, cotton goods, brick making and coal mining. About 70 families are employed in agriculture.'²

Cornmilling

In 1601 Gervase Linacre of Plumbley (in Eckington) leased to Gervase Shaw alias Somersall of Ashgate a watermill called Wood Mill in Linacre Millwood (with other

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/28.

² Glover, *History*, II (1) vol. 2 1811 ² *Derby Mercury*, 13 Aug. 1821.

premises in the same part of the parish) for a term of 20 years at £6 yearly rent.¹ No mill in this part of the parish is shown on later maps.²

The water cornmill at Holymoorside was included (with other premises) in a conveyance of 1599 by Gilbert Linacre and another to Godfrey Clarke and Thomas Foljambe, both of Somersall.³ This sale was recalled in 1634 by George Clarke of Somersall.⁴ The mill, on the brook to the west of the village, remained in use in the 18th and early 19th centuries.⁵

Brewing

Field House Brewery at Little Brampton was put up for auction on in January 1822 at the Three Tuns Hotel in Chesterfield. The property had originally been advertised for sale in September 1821; it comprised an ale and porter brewery, a large spring water reservoir with a horse wheel pump, a substantial brick and stone residence, called Field House, on the site where Bradbury Hall was later built. The sale also included two stone built houses and outbuildings.²

There is no evidence of any connection between the Brewery Yard business and Brampton Brewery set-up on the site between Chatsworth Road and Wheatbridge Road. The building date is not known but it was in existence in 1839. The owners were Parkin & Bennison (or Parker and Bennison). Parkin must have been the senior partner since the

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/10; below, this section, lead smelting, for the other mill included in the lease.

² i.e. Burdett, *Map*; Sanderson, *Map*.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/9.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/12.

⁵ Burdett, *Map*; Sanderson, *Map*.

directory of 1854 lists Parkin & Co., as brewers and maltsters. In 1857 Stephen Bennison is listed as the manager. Over the next twenty years there was a succession of changes. Parkin was followed by John Bunting and Bennison by Henry Osborne. The brewery was trading as J. Bunting & Co. in 1862. John Bunting retired in 1871 and Henry Osborne took over as senior partner. C. H. Chater was junior partner. The partnership between Osborne and Chater ran into difficulties and the concern was put up for auction in 1877 with the two partners bidding against each other. The business for sale included the brewery and 53 public houses, all within 14 miles of the brewery. The bidding started at £30,000 and the final bid was £48,000 by a Mr. Soames of Newark. He was bidding on behalf of Chater and would become his new partner. The total price including plant and contents was between £60,000 and £70,000. The transaction was completed on 6 July 1877 and the company now traded as C.H. Chater and Co. Osborne died in Jersey in 1889 and his obituary stated that he had undertaken several enterprises and lost his fortune.¹ Chater expanded the business and new outlets necessitated enlargement of the brewery. Six fermenting squares of 2,000 gallons were added in 1879 and the whole plant was rearranged.²

The Brampton Brewery Company commenced brewing on 14 August 1852.³ In 1860 the owners of the New Brampton Brewery were quoted as Stephen Bennison and John Bunting.⁴ The brewery was connected by a spur from the Chesterfield & Brampton branch railway which served several local industries.⁵ In 1869 the New Brampton Brewery

¹J. Hirst Chesterfield Breweries [1991], 3

²J. Hist Chesterfield Breweries [1991], 4

³Derbyshire Courier, 14th August 1852

⁴Harrods Directory, 1860

⁵ Below, Walton intro.; despite its name, almost the whole of this railway lay within

buildings were owned and occupied by John Bunting and Henry Osborne.¹ In 1889 Charles Hames Chater withdrew from the firm, leaving Harold Soames sole proprietor of would now be known as the Brampton Brewery Co. Soames live at Stubbing Court (in Wingerworth)² and later moved to West House on West Bars (in Chesterfield).³ His daughter, Mary, married Robert Baden Powell. Soames and the manager, William Charlesworth, enlarged the business by increasing the brewing capacity at yearly intervals. The bottling plant was added in 1891 and adjoining land for stabling 12 more horses in 1892, bring the total number of horses for Walton township deliveries to 22. The spirit, wine and cigar department was added in 1893. When Harold Soames retired in 1897 there was a public share issue made to buy the business from him; the enterprise would now be run as a limited company.⁴

The share capital issued in 1897 was £180,000. The property to be sold consisted of the brewery, offices, land and 142 licensed properties owned or leased by the company. There were also 10 shops, 143 cottages and vacant plots of land. The majority of the cottages were within 12 miles of the brewery. The purchase price was £320,000; the difference between this and the £180,000 was taken up by Charlesworth, the manager, and Wilkinson, the head brewer. The first directors were E.T.Hargreaves (chairman, also chairman of Strettons Derby Brewery), W. Charlesworth, managing director, W. J. Wilkinson, head brewer, and U.J. Tristram. The company secretary was G. Boldry.

The first year's trading profit was almost £22,000. Three years later (1901) it was £32,000. It was agreed to increase capital by £20,000 to allow further enlargement of the

¹DRO, Q/RP2/140/1-2

² Below, Wingerworth, landownership.

³ Above, Chesterfield, landownership.

⁴J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries, [1991], 4

plant. At this time Charlesworth died, leaving the head brewer to become the new managing director. The new director was R. H. Tennant, a major shareholder.

Fire destroyed the brewhouse in 1902; damage by fire and water was valued at £2,000 and there was serious disruption to brewing.¹ The fire made it imperative to build new plant and so adjoining land was acquired. A completely new brewery was commissioned from Arthur Kinder & Sons, brewery architects of London. It was the first electrically driven brewery in England. Building commenced in 1903 and the brewery went into operation in 1905 with Capt. J. H. Marsden as brewer and engineer. The building was designed to allow for further expansion and soon more equipment was installed. The remains of the old brewery were converted for bottling beers, as this trade was expanding. Bottling was previously done in a small shed.

The public houses were also improved. One of the most impressive was the Pheasant, Brampton, rebuilt in 1905 as the Terminus Hotel. More properties were acquired and free trade was increasing.² By the time of the Silver Jubilee (1922), profits were £60,000. The United Yeast Co. Ltd occupied premises at 600 Chatsworth Road in 1925.³ In the same year Walter John Wilkinson was the managing director of the Brampton Brewery Co. Ltd.⁴ Wilkinson, whose home was Newbold Fields (in Newbold),⁴ died in 1927, his home was Newbold Fields. He was replaced as a director by G.D. Atkinson. The company secretary, Boldry, retired in 1934. Hargreaves died in 1935, aged 80. He was replaced as chairman by Tennant, who died after only a year in office. A new director was P. H. Warwick of Warwicks

¹J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries, (1991), 5.

²J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries, (1991), 6

³Kelly's Directory 1925i

⁴Kelly's Directory, 1925, page 110 ⁴ Below, Newbold, landownership.

& Richardson's Brewery, Newark (Notts.).¹ The Golden Jubilee in 1947 was marked by a 2.5 per cent bonus on shares.² In 1948 G. L. Wray became managing director and company secretary. By 1950 P. H. Warwick was deputy chairman and his son F. R. Warwick was a director.

The last of the original directors, U. H. Tristram, chairman since 1937, died in 1955, leaving his shares to his only son. In April 1955, the new chairman, J. H. Hodkin, wrote to shareholders with details of an offer from Warwicks & Richardson's. The offer was accepted by over 90 per cent of the shareholders. Brewing ceased immediately after the take-over. The premises were stripped and most of the employees made redundant. Only office staff and public house maintenance men were retained.³

In 1955 the Brampton Brewery premises were advertised for sale.⁴ A purchaser was not found until 1957 when it was announced that Nichols & Co., grocers, Sheffield, were the new owners. Office and maintenance staff then moved to the Sun Inn, West Bars, Chesterfield.

Warwicks & Richardson's beers were unpopular locally and an attempt was made to brew similar beers to that of the old Brampton Brewery at Newark.⁵ Brampton Brewery owned around 116 public houses at the time of the take-over. This figure had been much higher earlier in the century but licensing legislation led to the loss of licenses by pubs which were rundown and antiquated. This resulted in extensive rebuilding, including some by the

¹J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries, (1991), 6

²J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries (1991), 6

³J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries (1991), 10

⁴Derbyshire Times, 9th December 1955

⁵J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries (1991), 11

Brampton Brewery. Brampton's tied houses stretched from Sheffield to Derby and from Eyam to Mansfield. They were mainly concentrated in colliery villages and towns and less so in country areas. At its peak, Brampton Brewery employed 35 dray horses, Foden steam lorries were used later.¹

Warwicks & Richardsons were taken over by John Smiths Tadcaster Brewery in 1962. The Brampton Brewery buildings were demolished in 1984 and replaced by retail premises. At the same time Wheatbridge Road was widened to allow a one-way system for traffic to be implemented.²

Tobacco pipe making

About 1750 William Robinson, whose family had once made pots in Bolsover, built the Wheatbridge Pottery where he also made clay pipes.³ In 1769 he leased the pottery to Edward Wright and Samuel Stensen and retained the pipe factory. In 1803 the output had increased by as much as 500 gross of pipes per week. Robinson died in 1812 but the business continued for several generations.⁴

After 1769, William's son, known locally as 'Gentleman' Robinson, although trained as a draper, eventually came into the pottery business. On his death, his elder son Josiah, also a draper, took control and the pipe business continued until his death when it was reunited into Edward Wright's pottery.⁵

¹J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries (1991), 14

²J. Hirst, Chesterfield Breweries (1991), 12

³St Thomas's Brampton, Page 8

⁴Local History in Brampton, Page 8, published by St Thomas's Church

⁵Local History in Brampton, Page 21, published by St Thomas's Church

Brick and tile manufacture

In 1833 a brick and tile yard, located on Brampton East Moor adjoining the turnpike road from Chesterfield to Bakewell, was advertised to let. The premises comprised a cottage, a number of kilns, sheds some 60 yards long, a brick press and two clay mills. This is a good example of where industry spread out from the populated areas of Brampton to the more rural parts of the parish because of local supplies of clay.¹

Brick and tile manufacturers listed in 1862 in Brampton included Henry Briddon Senior, Matthew Knowles of the Welshpool Pottery, E & J Wright at Boythorpe and Edley Taylor who was also at the Eastmoor Pottery and Fire Brick Works.²

Built around 1909 and firmly established by 1912, the Waspnest Brick and Tile Company occupied a site on Old Hall Road opposite Barker Lane. The premises consisted of brick kilns, chimney, quarry and rail track. The joint owners of the brick company were two local builders, Edward Silcock and Edwin Hattersley, a joiner, Arthur Heathand, and a butcher, Arthur Gibbons. With a ready supply of bricks Edward Silcock, in particular, built houses on Chester Street, Bank Street and Hope Street in Brampton and two well-known local landmarks, the chimney stacks at the electricity works and Robinson & Sons' Wheatbridge Mills. The Waspnest Brick and Tile Company ran the business until around 1934 when it seems that a newly formed company, the Chesterfield Brick Co. (1934) Ltd took it over. Brick-making ceased around the mid 1940s, when the firm closed down.³

Carriers

¹Derby Mercury, 25-12-1833

²Whites Directory, 1862

³S40 Local, Issue 52, April 2014

In the early 19th century a number of carriers associated with routes through Brampton were identified as follows: from the warehouse of J. & R. Ibbotson on Holywell Street, Chesterfield with services to Baslow and Manchester via Brampton. From Messrs. Potter's warehouse at White Horse Yard, West Bars with connections to Manchester via Brampton.¹

In 2002 the well-known coach firm, Bransons of Old Road, Brampton, sold up after 76 years of being in the travel business.²

Chemicals

Tyson & Bradley were chemical manufacturers at Furnace Hill, Brampton.³ The works were founded in 1860 by Mr Tyson, who took his nephew, Mr Bradley, into partnership. There were only six other businesses of this type in the country. The main product was the manufacture of charcoal and its by-products; naphtha, acetate of lime and iron, tars, wood pitch, and creosote. A fire occurred at the works in April 1895.⁴ An explosion occurred in January 1903.⁵ A meeting of creditors of Tyson & Bradley Ltd, Hipper Chemical Works, was held in April 1927 regarding the winding-up of the business which had existed for 67 years. This was necessary due to the action of one of the debenture holders.⁶

¹Pigots Directory, 1818

²Derbyshire Times, 15th August 2002, Page 3

³Kelly's, 1925, Page 120

⁴T P Wood, Page 298, 1895

⁵Derbyshire Courier, 24th January 1903

⁶Derbyshire Times, 30th April 1927

Coal mining

The 'Seacole Pyttes' were a landmark in Brampton in a 13th-century gift of land to Louth Abbey (Lincs.).¹ In 1630 Gilbert Clarke had a coalpit at the extreme western end of Brampton Moor.² The inventory of George Watts of Hallcliffe, yeoman, in 1683 included one coal pit rope valued at 10s.,³ and that of John Doe, yeoman, in 1700 'coal pit gear' valued at 10s.⁴

In the 1820s Richard Gillett was described as a coalmaster of Holywell Street in Chesterfield, who had collieries at Brampton Moor and Hady (in Hasland).⁵ Born c.1796, the son of Richard Gillett and his wife Katherine,⁶ in 1824 Gillett married, at Marchington (Staffs.), Martha, the eldest daughter of Francis Calvert of Houndhill (Staffs.).⁷ He was still in the coal trade at Brampton in the early 1830s,⁸ but by 1841 had moved to Brook House in Marchington, where he became a land agent and farmer.⁹ He died in 1861.¹⁰

In 1829 John Gorell Barnes (1777–1858) of Ashgate was recorded as a coalmaster (as

¹ *Leake*, nos. 11–12; above, land ownership.

² *Welbeck Atlas*, 43–4.

³ BWI.

⁴ BWI.

⁵ *Pigot's Dir.* (1822), 193; *ibid.* (1828), 121; *Glover's Dir. Derb.* (1829), 28.

⁶ Bapt. at Chesterfield, 4 March 1796; his parents were marr. at Chesterfield 28 Sept. 1780.

⁷ *Derby Mercury*, 15 Sept. 1824.

⁸ *Pigot's Dir.* (1835), *Derb.* 32.

⁹ TNA, HO 107/976/7, f. 5; HO 107/2010, f. 436; RG 9/1957, f. 111.

¹⁰ *Derb. Mercury*, 2 Oct. 1861.

well as a landowner) in Brampton.¹ In 1840 he had two collieries and a coke oven on the duke of Devonshire's estate in the parish.² Barnes continued to be described as a coalowner in the 1840s and early 1850s,³ although the family's mining interests moved in this period from Brampton to Grassmoor (in North Wingfield), where they developed the Grassmoor Colliery Co., of which they remained owners until 1947.⁴ Another coalmaster in Brampton in this period was Jonathan Bennett, who was active from the late 1820s.⁵ In the 1830s he was working a colliery near St Thomas's church, beneath land bounded by Storrs Road, Old Hall Road, Ashgate Road and Chatsworth Road.⁶ In 1861, when the property was offered for sale, he was living at Storrs House on Storrs Road.⁷ Bennett died in 1867, aged 79 or 80.⁸ John Dixon of Brampton Hall, who died in 1862,⁹ was described in directories as a coalowner or colliery proprietor,¹⁰ but returned himself in the census as a landed proprietor and farmer of

¹ *Glover's Dir. Derby.* (1829), 16; above landownership for a fuller account of the family.

² DRO, [Brampton tithe award], nos. 963, 964, 1372.

³ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508.

⁴ J.E. Williams, *The Derbyshire Miners* (1962), ooo.

⁵ *Glover's Dir. Derby.* (1829), 16; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508.

⁶ *Derb. Courier*, 26 Aug. 1837; Sanderson, *Map*.

⁷ *Derb. Courier*, 27 April 1861; TNA, RG 9/2531, f. 144. In 1846 his address was given as Upper Brampton (*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602) and in 1851 as Brampton Over Moor (TNA, HO 107/2147, f. 877v.).

⁸ *Derb. Courier* and *Derb. Times*, 19 Oct. 1867; there was no grant of probate or administration.

⁹ Cal. Grants (1863).

¹⁰ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508.

about 70 acres.¹ In 1852 John Mason, John Marsden and Joseph Drabble were also recorded as colliery owners in Brampton.² In 1856 the whole of the plant at Gas House colliery in Brampton was advertised for sale on the instructions of Messrs Goodwin, Parker & Co., the colliery being ‘finished’.³

Ironsmelting, ironfounding and engineering

In 1584 it was found that John Shaw (who died in 1560) had held at his death 6 a. of land and 4 a. of meadow in Ashgate called the Bloom Smithies, parcel of the manor of Linacre.⁴ This appears to imply that there had once been a bloomsmithy at Ashgate which was no longer in use.

From c.1775 Ebenezer Smith and his partners developed a large ironworks, including blast furnaces, a foundry, a forge and ancillary processes on both banks of the Hipper south of Wheatbridge Road. The works extended into the townships of Brampton and Chesterfield but the furnaces and foundry were in Walton, and for this reason the history of the business has been treated in the account of that township. Similarly, an iron foundry was said in 1822 to have stood on Brampton Moor, but this appears to be the earliest reference to works later developed by the Sneath and Plowright families, which stood on the south side of the Hipper, at Shepley Street and Beaver Place. Although sometimes called ‘Brampton Ironworks’, these premises also stood on the right (Walton) bank of the Hipper and have been included in the

¹ TNA, HO 107/2147, f. 918v.; RG 9/2532, f. 20.

² *White’s Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508; none of the three can be located in or near Brampton as colliery owners in the 1851 census.

³ *Derb. Times*, 24 May 1856.

⁴ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/7.

account of Walton.

In 1818 Smith, Boothby & Co. were recorded as ironfounders at Little Brampton.¹

In 1817 it was recorded that in New Brampton scissors of cast iron, 'cemented' to steel, were being manufactured.²

The following blacksmiths were listed in 1835: Stephen Barton of Old Brampton; Henry Brown of Old Brampton; John Doe of Brampton Moor; Robert Marples of Old Brampton and William Stubbing of Brampton Moor.³

John Kent, born at Alfrewas (Staffs.) in 1806, moved to Chesterfield in 1836, where he and John Hackett established a wire-drawing business at Lower Brampton.⁴ Three years later the partnership between John Hackett, John Kent and Jeremiah Brooks, all of Brampton, wire-drawers and needle-makers, trading as Hackett, Kent & Co., was dissolved when Brooks withdrew and the other two continued the business.⁵ In 1840 the firm, named as John Hackett & Co., owned a needle manufactory, buildings and yard in New Brampton,⁶ and in the 1840s and 1850s Hackett, Kent & Co. were recorded as needle makers and wire drawers in Little

¹ Pigot's Dir. 1818, p. 145

² Farey Vol. 3 p. 495 1817

³ Pigot's Dir. 1835 p. 31

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 15 March 1890.

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 28 Sept. 1839.

⁶ DRO, [Brampton Tithe Award], nos. 1072, 1840.

Brampton.¹ By 1843 John's brother Henry was also a member of the firm.² In 1851 John Hackett, then aged 72, who had been born at Adbaston (Staffs.), was living on Wheatbridge Road next door to John Kent, who was 45 and was originally from Alrewas (Staffs.). Both returned themselves as wire and needle makers, Kent stating that he was one of three members of a firm employing 50 hands.³

Hackett died in 1857, aged 79,⁴ and by 1861 John Kent had moved to Back Lane (the modern Station Road), behind St Mary's Gate in Chesterfield. He was still in business, with 30 employees.⁵ In 1862 the firm was named as John & Henry Kent.⁶ In 1871 John and his wife were living at 12 Queen Street, when he stated that, in addition to being a local preacher for the Wesleyan Free Methodists, he was in partnership with Henry Kent in the manufacture of wire and needles and as a wholesale haberdasher and dealer in smallwares in Brampton, with a staff of 19 men, five boys, eight women and one girl.⁷ In 1881 John returned himself as a retired needle manufacturer of 9 Queen Street.⁸ He died in March 1890, leaving personal estate of £1,979.⁹ He was remembered as a prominent member of the Marsden Street congregation of the United Methodist Free Church, an active supporter of the Chesterfield

¹ *Pigot's Dir.* (1842), 000; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 602; *White's Dir. Derby.* (1857), 000.

² *Derb. Courier*, 29 July 1843.

³ TNA, HO 107/2147, f. 812v.

⁴ *Derb. Courier* and *Derb. Times*, 18 April 1857.

⁵ TNA, RG 9/2527, f. 81v.

⁶ *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1862), 000.

⁷ TNA, RG 10/3611, f. 49.

⁸ TNA, RG 11/3432, f. 60.

⁹ *Cal. Grants* (1890).

Benefit Building Society and the Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Hospital, and a former town councillor. In politics he was a Liberal, but refused to support Irish Home Rule.¹

Kent's wire and needle works, to the south-east of Alma pottery and west of Furnace Lane, off Wheatbridge Road, was named in 1898 as 'Griffin Works (Wire)', suggesting that it continued in operation after his retirement. It had gone out of use by 1918.²

Srap text from Walton draft for Hacketts

In 1862 Hackett, Kent and Co. were recorded at Brampton Moor, manufacturing steel and iron wire, bonnet wire, cap springs and smallwares.³ By 1870 the firm had become John and Henry Kent, steel and iron wire drawers, manufacturers of needles, bonnet wires, hairpins ... at the Griffin Works.⁴ John was then aged 64, had been born in Alrewas (Staffs.) and lived at 12 Queen Street, Chesterfield. He was a Wesleyan Free Methodist preacher, and, in partnership with Henry Kent, manufactured wire, needles etc, and was a wholesale dealer in haberdashery and smallware. They employed 19 men, 5 boys, 8 women and a girl.⁵ In 1872 they were also producing elastic web.⁶ In 1899 Henry Kent and Co., wire drawers and manufacturers at the Griffin Works, were also listed as wholesale haberdashers at 10

¹ *Derb. Courier*, 15 March 1890. Kent appears frequently in both local papers until shortly before his death, especially in connection with his church work.

² OS map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.6 (1876, 1898, 1918 edns).

³ White 1862

⁴ Harrods 1870

⁵ TNA, RG 10/3611, f. 49r.

⁶ White 1872 p897

Glumangate in Chesterfield..¹

In the late 1830s George and Joseph Doe (who appear to have been uncle and nephew)² set up in business as iron-founders; in 1840 they announced that, in addition to their existing premises, they were taking over the Old Foundry at New Brampton.³ In the same year they were briefly in partnership with William Walker.⁴ George Doe was previously a smith.⁵ Joseph Doe of Ormonde Place, off West Bars, was recorded as an iron and brass founder in 1846.⁶ Two years later the business failed and in January 1848 F.R. Appleby, the owner of Renishaw ironworks (in Eckington), who may have been the principal creditor, tried to sell it privately as a going concern.⁷ The attempt was unsuccessful and in April that year the assignees of Messrs Doe auctioned the stock of goods, tools and plant, including a steam engine, at the Old Foundry in Brampton.⁸

In 1876 a building on Chester Street, alongside the Holme brook, was described as a

¹ Kelly 1899

² *Derb. Courier*, 21 Oct. 1848 (report of theft of metal, in which George Doe refers to his nephew's works).

³ *Derb. Courier*, 18 Jan. 1840; the firm is not listed in *Pigot's Dir.* (1835), *Derb.* 32.

⁴ *Derb. Courier*, 23 May 1840.

⁵ TNA, HO 107/193/15, f. 4; Joseph Doe cannot be found in the census.

⁶ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 603. *White's Dir. Derb.* (1857), 719, locates Ormonde Place off West Bars, which is not in Brampton township. This may have been Doe's place of residence, not the location of the foundry.

⁷ *Derb. Courier*, 29 Jan. 1848.

⁸ *Derb. Courier*, 22 April 1848.

boiler works. By 1898 this had become the Holme Brook cardboard box-making works of Robinson & Sons.¹ In 1888 and 1899 a firm named Clarke & Wrigley were recorded as iron founders of New Brampton.² Their works stood on the west side of Hipper Street West; they had gone by 1918.³ In 1925 the Chesterfield Welding & Engineering Co. were located at 383a, Chatsworth Road.⁴

A smithy was in existence, north of Chatsworth Road and east of Cross Lane, now part of Old Hall Road, from 1876 to 1918.⁵ In 1898 and in 1918 a smithy was in existence to the south of Chatsworth Road and south west of St. Thomas's school.⁶ In 1918 a smithy was in existence north of Chatsworth Road and west of School Board Lane.⁷ Between 1876 and 1918 references were made in relation to industrial premises located east of Chester Street and adjacent to the Holme Brook.

Lead smelting and red lead manufacture

The close immediately east of Rufford Farm was named Bole Hill by William Senior in 1630,⁸ presumably indicating the site of early lead smelting.

¹ OS map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.6 (1876–1918 edns); see Walton, econ. hist. for the history of Robinson & Sons Ltd and their various works in both Walton and Brampton townships.

² *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1888), 408; *ibid.* (1899), 000.

³ OS map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.6 (1898 and 1918 edns).

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 112.

⁵ OS map, 1:2500, Derb, XXV.5 (1876–1918 edns).

⁶ OS map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.6 (1898 and 1918 edns).

⁷ Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, XXV.6, 1918

⁸ *Welbeck Atlas*, 53–4.

Since James Linacre was one of those accused in 1584 of infringing Humfrey's lead-smelting patent,¹ smelting on the Linacre estate by the new process is likely to have begun by that date, although the earliest surviving lease of Over Linacre lead mill, from Gilbert Linacre to Thomas Burton of Cartledge (in Holmesfield) for five years, dates from 1596.² A new lease was granted by Gilbert in 1604 to Roger Newton and William Stafford, both of Bakewell, for 21 years.³ In 1609 Nicholas Wilson of Hassop delivered pig lead to Roger Newton's lead mill at Linacre,⁴ and in 1613 Richard Wild of Great Longstone entered into a bond to deliver three pieces of lead to Robert White at Linacre mill.⁵ Fieldwork in the 1990s located a dam from a storage pond crossing the valley in the wood to the east of the modern reservoir, which was cut by the stream at its northern end. A wheel-pit towards the southern end was aligned with a channel across the dam. There were the remains of bricks and roofing flags at the side of the wheel pit and slag had been dumped nearby.⁶

In 1601 Gilbert Linacre of Plumbley (in Eckington) leased to Gervase Shaw alias Somersall of Ashgate a water mill at Linacre and also a decayed mill formerly used for smelting lead called the Nether Lead Blast in Linacre Millwood, which stood near the watermill. The lease also included an adjoining dwelling house and a newly erected kiln nearby, and a parcel of land in Linacre Millwood on which to graze a mill horse. Gilbert agreed to provide great timber for repairing the premises demised and gave Gervase the right

¹ TNA, E 112/9/7.

² Notts. Archives, DDP 84/4.

³ Notts. Archives, DDP 84/5.

⁴ DRO, DXXXX Bag 1056A.

⁵ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Roger White of Bakewell, 12 Aug. 1636.

⁶ Crossley and Kiernan, 27.

to convert either of the houses or mills into a cutler's wheel.¹ This the lessee appears to have done by 1602.² In the 1990s a dam for a storage pond, fed by both the main brook and tributaries from north and south, could be located. There was no obvious site of a wheel-pit but two working areas were identified.³

A lead smelting mill at Cathole is mentioned in 1643, when it was held on lease by Richard Burbidge, who died that year,⁴ and occupied by Thomas Bretland, a Chesterfield alderman and lead merchant, who died five years later.⁵ The mill was included in a poor rate assessment of 1659⁶ and was probably one of the four smelting mills recorded in Brampton in 1653.⁷ By 1698, when it was leased by the duke of Newcastle for seven years at a rent of £5 a year to Richard Lindsey, a London merchant, and was occupied by Thomas Shaw, also a London merchant, a red lead mill had been built on the same site.⁸ By the mid 18th century the red lead mill was occupied by the Wilkinsons, the Chesterfield lead merchants, and from 1752 was supplied with lead from the Barkers' new cupola at Harewood, elsewhere in Brampton.⁹ Red lead was still being made at Cathole in 1804, when the mill (since 1792 on the duke of Devonshire's estate) was held by Isaac Wilkinson, but may have ceased to work

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/10.

² <check ref>.

³ Crossley and Kiernan, 27.

⁴ TNA, PROB 11/208, q. 111.

⁵ *Tudor and Stuart Chesterfield*, 165.

⁶ DRO, D947A/PZ8.

⁷ *Scarsdale Miscellany*, 000

⁸ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/25.

⁹ Willies 1973, 62.

at his death in 1807.¹ The mill was converted into a corn mill in 1813.²

In the 1990s remains of two storage ponds could be identified, one of which held water as late as 1951, and the possible site of a weir on the Hipper and of the tailrace. Slag could be found in the stream around the site of the mill.³

When William Boame of Wardlow died in 1637 he had lead at 'Howle' (i.e. Holymoore) lead mill.⁴ In 1640 there were two watermills close to each other on Loads brook, the higher one labelled 'Gilbert Clarke's smelting mill' and the lower one simply with Clarke's name.⁵ One of these may have been the mill purchased by Clarke's father Godfrey in 1599,⁶ but it is impossible to decide which of the two built the smelting mill. An inventory drawn up after Gilbert died in 1635 includes a pig of lead.⁷ Gilbert's son and heir, Godfrey Clarke, died in 1670. His will mentions the Howley corn and lead smelting mills and his inventory includes tools and materials at Long Chimney smelting mill.⁸ The marriage settlement of his son, Sir Gilbert Clarke, executed in 1671, refers to two smelting mills as well as the Howley corn mill.⁹

An undated petition from Francis Swift of Brampton to Newcastle, dating probably

¹ Oakley 1971, 333–4; Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 52–3.

² Oakley 1971, 333–4; Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 52–3.

³ Crossley and Kiernan, ooo.

⁴ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, William Boame of Bakewell, 28 Sept. 1637.

⁵ Welbeck Senior Atlas, f. 52.

⁶ Notts. Archives, DDP 53/9.

⁷ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Godfrey Clarke of Brampton, 6 May, 1635; Northants. Archives, OK 26.

⁸ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, Godfrey Clarke of Brampton, 20 Dec. 1670.

⁹ Northants. Archives, OK 32.

from soon after the Restoration, asks that Richard Jenkinson be restrained from diverting a stream in Brampton for the use of a smelting house Jenkinson had inherited from Paul Fletcher. Jenkinson and Fletcher were successive lords of Walton and the mill may have been in that township. Swift complained that he had two ‘tenements’ (presumably meaning smelting mills) of his own near Howley Moor in Brampton and that his father had obtained judgement against Fletcher seven years earlier for abating a nuisance, since which time the smelting house (presumably Jenkinson’s) had become disused.¹

Tanning

In 1728 John White of Cutthorpe, in the parish of Bampton, was described as a tanner.² In June 1760 Henry Goodwin of Loads, in the parish of Brampton, offered to let a house, outhouses, 30 acres of land and a good tanyard and bark houses. The buildings were in good repair and there was a large quantity of bark, stock and other materials suitable for the tanning business.³

MILLING

In 1650 it was reported that the Manor of Somersall had 1 water mill and 3 lead mills.⁴

In 1828/29 William Cundy of Holymoorside, William Elliott of Walton Mill and Thomas Hayes of Holymoorside were listed as Corn Millers.⁵ In 1812 to be sold by auction a post

¹ Notts. Archives, DDP 63/16; see Walton, econ. hist.

² *Derby Mercury*, 8 Aug. 1728.

³ *Derby Mercury*, 23 May 1760.

⁴ Rec. Rolls Michaelmass 1650 r. 22

⁵ Riggotts Dir. 1828/29 p. 122

windmill situated at the top of Brampton Moor by the road leaving from Chesterfield to Matlock and Manchester etc. The mill had been built sometime within the last 5 years. The miller and the owner was Mr. W Townsend.¹ In 1800 a Mrs. Spillings owned a windmill and kiln at the Brickhouse Brampton valued at £12 with an assessed rate of 6 shillings. The premises were occupied 5)by George Bainbridge. In 1813 the same mill was occupied by Robert Botham and had the same value and assessed rate.² In 1814 an auction was held to dispose of the post mill at the Brickhouse Brampton, recently repaired and painted to include a pair of French millstones and a pair of Grey millstones. ³ In 1836 the OS map shows that Walton Mill in New Brampton was a water mill.⁴ In 1829 Mr. Thomas Hay was listed as a miller in Holymoorside.⁵ In 1835 William Elliott of Brampton Moor and Thomas Hayes of Holymoorside were listed as millers.⁶ Prior to 1840 there was a smelting mill at Nether Loads, Holymoorside; on the 1840 Tithe Award the use of the mill was not recorded. In 1851 Mr. Dan Ripley was listed as a corn miller of Nether Loads.⁷ In 1846 Sarah Cundy, William Elliott of Walton Mill and James Hay of Cathole Mill were listed as corn millers.⁸ There was a fire at the Foundry flour mill early May 1860 due to overheating by friction of one of the wheels causing the timber framework of the mill to catch fire; the mill was owned by Mr.

¹Derbyshire Mercury, 21st January, 1812

²Gifford Windmills, Page 49

³Derbyshire Mercury, 2nd September, 1814

⁴1836 OS Map

⁵Glovers Directory, 1829, Page 16

⁶Pigots Directory, 1835, Page 33

⁷Gifford Watermills, Page 123

⁸Bagshaw's Directory, 1846, Page 602

George Bunting of Brampton and the damage was estimated at £2.¹ In February 1949 the death of Miss. F A Taylor was reported and it was stated that her family had once owned “the old wood turning mills at Brampton”.²

POST OFFICE

In 1846 a post office was listed at John Elliott's of Brampton Moor. Letters arrive at 8am and depart at 7.50 pm.³

In 1852 a post office was listed at John Elliott's and the mail processed via Chesterfield.⁴ In 1895 John Collis of Old Brampton was listed as a receiver of mail; in the same year a Post & Money Order Office was listed at Cutthorpe and Clement Needham was the postmaster; again in 1895 a Post, Money Order Office and Savings bank was listed at Holymoorside and the postmaster was Frederick Furness was the postmaster.⁵ In 1895 Miss. Alice Biggin of 80, Chatsworth Road was listed as Stationer & Post Office.⁶ In 1925 the following post offices were in existence in Brampton: Miss. Florence Clayton, sub-postmistress on Chatsworth Road; Mr. Percy Shaw, sub-postmaster and Money Order Office of New Brampton; Miss. Jane Biggin, sub-postmistress of Lower Brampton.⁷ Also in 1925 the following post offices were in existence: Mr. John Henry Collins, subpostmaster, Old Brampton; Mr. Frank Kay,

¹Derbyshire Times, 5th May, 1860, Page 2

²Derbyshire Times, 25th February, 1949, Page 6

³Bagshaw's Directory, 1846, Page 601`

⁴White's Directory, 1852, Page 509

⁵Bulmer's Directory, 1895, Page 55

⁶Kelly's Directory. 1925, Page 110

⁷Kelly's Directory, 1925, Page 103

sub-postmaster, Cutthorpe, Post & Money Order Office; Telegraph Office, New Brampton; Miss. Sarah Hannah Ollerenshaw, sub-postmistress, Holymoorside, Post & Money Order Office.¹

POTTERIES

QUARRYING

In 1811 there were a number of free or building stone quarries or delphs were operating at Pudding Pie Hill to the west of Brampton.²

Also in 1811 a quarry producing flags and pavers for footpaths was operating at Pudding Pie Hill.³

Again in 1811 slate quarries were operating at Pudding Pie Hill, Brampton.⁴

In 1829 stone and slate quarries were located in Brampton and were operated by Messrs. Siddall & Jeddison and Messrs. Wilcockson and Siddall.⁵

According to the Tithe Award of 1840, the Duke of Devonshire owned a quarry at Eastmoor and the occupier was a John Oddig.⁶ Under the same award, 2 houses and a quarry were occupied by a Henry Turner and others and the landowner was the Parish of Brampton.⁶

In Bagshaw's Directory of 1846 there were extensive slate quarries recorded in the

¹Kelly's Directory, 1925, Page 71.2

²Farey General View, Vol.1, Page 480, 1811

³Farey General View, Vol.1, Page 484, 1811

⁴Farey General View, Vol.1. Page 429, 1811

⁵Glover's Directory 1829 Page 16

⁶Brampton Tithe Award 1840 no. 249

⁶ Brampton Tithe Award 1840 no. 361

vicinity of a farm referred to as “Three Birch Farm ”. ¹A similar reference to Three Birch Farm was made in

White's Directory of 1857.⁸ In 1881 Francis Margereson & Sons were listed as grindstone

merchants at “Free Birch Farm” [Three Birch Farm].⁹ In Bulmer's Directory of 1895 J.

Furness & Co. of Moorhay were listed as Stone Merchants specialising in blue stone for

paving and sawmills. Thomas Margereson of Pratt Hall was also listed as a stone merchant.²

PUBLIC HOUSES

Between 1761 and 1821, the number of licensed premises as identified by the Licensed

Victuallers Recognisances 1761 – 1821 increased from 10 to 17 in the Brampton Township.²

Between 1801 and 1821 the average number of licensed premises in Brampton in relation to

the population were as follows : - ³

Average No. of Licenses	Population of Brampton 1811	Ratio of Licenses to Population
1801 – 1821		
16	2260	1 : 141

In 1818 the following taverns and public houses were listed in Piggot's Directory :

Bulmer's Directory 1895 page 57

Licensed Trade in Derbyshire [Riden] page 266 app. 1

table 5

The Barrel at Welshpool

The Bold Rodney at Little Brampton

The Coal Miner's Arms at Welshpool

¹Bagshaw's Directory 1846 page 600

⁸ Whites Directory 1857

⁹ Kelly's Directory 1881 page 1243

²

^{2 3}

Licensed Trade in Derbyshire [Riden] Licenses in Market Towns 1801 – 1821, page 252,

The Hat and Feathers at Welshpool The Red Lion at Welshpool¹

In 1818 James Barnes of Cutthorpe was listed as a Malt and Hop Dealer and William Smith of Little Brampton was listed as a Porter Dealer.²

In 1827 James Bennet was the licensee of the Bull's Head and Ann Bower was the licensee of the George and Dragon.³

In 1828-29 the following taverns and public houses were listed in Pigot's Directory :-

The Apple Tree at Brookside

The Bulls Head at Holymoorside

The Fox and Goose on Pudding Pie Hill, Wigley The George and Dragon, Brampton

The Griffin, New Brampton

The Hat and Feathers, Welshpool

The Miner's Arms, Welshpool The Pheasant, Brampton Moor⁴ Two Red Lion public houses ,

Brampton The Bold Rodney, New Brampton The Star, Holymoorside²

In 1835 the following taverns and public houses were located in Brampton :

The Barrel at New Brampton

The Bold Rodney at New Brampton

The George and Dragon at Old Brampton

The Griffin at New Brampton

The Red Lion at New Brampton

¹Pigot's Directory 1818 page 147 and Pigot's Directory 1822 – 23 page 192

²Pigot's Directory 1818 page 146

³Glover's Directory 1827 page 16

⁴Pigot,s Directory 1828-29 pages 123 and 124

² Pigot,s Directory 1829-29 page 124

The Royal Oak at Brookside

Also listed were 10 retailers of beer in Brampton.¹

In 1840 a public house and garden, the Highwayman formerly the New Inn, was listed in the Brampton Tithe Award; the owner was the Duke of Portland and the occupier was William Gregory.²

In 1846 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Anchor, Bold Rodney, Bull's Head at Holymoorside, Gate at Upper Green, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, Hare & Hounds at Wadshelf, Hat & Feathers, New Inn at Eastmoor, Old Barrel, Old Britannia, Old Griffin, Old Pheasant at Upper Brampton, Old Star at Holymoorside, Peacock at Cutthorpe, Red Lion and the Rufforth Inn.³ In 1852 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Barrel, Bull's Head at Holymoorside, Fox & Goose at Wigley, Gate at Upper Green, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, Hare & Hounds at Wadshelf, Lamb at Holymoorside, Old Britannia, Old Pheasant, Peacock, Red Lion, Rufforth Inn and the Star.⁴

In 1870 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Masons Arms, Bull's Head at Holymoorside, Bold Rodney, Cutthorpe Hotel now called the Three Merry Lads, Griffin, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, New Inn at Eastmoor, Crispin on Ashgate Road, Red Lion, Fox & Goose at Wigley, Gate Inn at Upper Green, Old Pheasant, Britannia, New Inn on Chatsworth Road, Alma, Grouse, Peacock, Lamb at Holymoorside, Hare & Hounds at Wadshelf, Barrel, Star and Royal

¹Pigot's Directory 1835 page 3

²Brampton Tithe Award, reference 1930

³Bagshaw, 1846, page 602

⁴White's Directory Sheffield, 1852, page 508

Oak.¹ Peacock at

In 1881 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Crispin on Ashgate Road, Cutthorpe Hotel, Gate at Upper Green, Fox & Goose at Wigley, New Inn at Eastmoor, Peacock at Cutthorpe, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, Butcher's Arms, Griffin, Grouse, Peacock, Red Lion, Masons Arms, Old Pheasant, Royal Oak, Britannia, Victoria, Three Barrels, Alma, Bold Rodney, Lamb at Holymoorside, Old Star at Holymoorside and the Star at Brampton.²

In 1895 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Cutthorpe Hotel, Bull's Head at Holymoorside, Fox & Goose at Wigley, Lamb at Holymoorside, Gate Inn at Upper Green, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, New Inn, Old Star at Holymoorside, Peacock, Royal Oak and the Traveller's Rest.³

In 1925 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Red Lion, Barrel, Grouse, Terminus Hotel, Griffin, Bold Rodney and the Old Britannia.³

In 1925 the following inns and taverns were listed in Brampton:

Gate Inn at Over Green, George & Dragon at Old Brampton, New Inn at Eastmoor, Fox & Goose at Wigley, Peacock at Cutthorpe, the Cutthorpe Hotel, Old Star, Bull's Head and the Lamb all at Holymoorside.⁴

In 1925 the Derbyshire Times produced a detailed report on the opening of the new

¹Harrod's Directory, 1870, pages 53/54

²Kelly's Directory, 1881, pages 929 & 930

³Bulmer's Directory, 1895, page 57

³ Kelly's Directory, 1925, pages 110-121

⁴Kelly's Directory, 1925, pages 72/73

Chesterfield Miner's Welfare on Chester Street, Brampton.¹

In 1961 the Three Horse Shoes public house at Spitewinter, adjacent to the main Chesterfield to Matlock road (A632) was rebuilt by the Mansfield Brewery Company. The original inn lacked all basic services with water having to be carried from a disused quarry on the opposite side of the road. Water was now obtained from a nearby borehole. The new building was constructed entirely of the original stone work with the exception of the window surrounds. The architect was Wilcockson & Cutts of Chesterfield.²

In 1964 the Woodside Public House, converted from a former detached house, located at the junction of Loundsley Green Road and Ashgate Road was opened. The public house was owned by Warwick and Richardsons brewery and the licence was transferred from the Garibaldi Inn on Albert Street, Stonegravels.³

As Brampton developed as an industrial settlement during the 19th century, the leisure needs of an increasing working-class population engaged in heavy industry were largely met by the large number of public houses located from West Bars to Brookside on Chatsworth Road and on many of the connecting side streets.

OTHER TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

In 1781 the business of Anthony Lax Esq. was listed as Attorney & Agents to the Duke of Devonshire.⁴

¹Derbyshire Times 20 February 1925

²Derbyshire Times, 7 July 1961, page 18

³Derbyshire Times 13 November 1964 page 32

⁴Bailey's Directory, 1781-4

In 1811 the manufacture of tobacco clay pipes was listed at New Brampton.¹

There were a number of grocers and tea dealers listed in Piggot's 1828-29 as follows:

Rebecca Cundy of Holymoorside, John Renshaw of Welchpool, Thomas Watts of Holymoorside and William Young of Welchpool.²

Messrs Sheldon & Colley of Welchpool were listed as tobacco manufacturers in 182829.³

John Elliot of Brampton Moor was listed in 1829 as a joiner, bobbin manufacturer and wheelwright.⁴ William Connington and William Lester of New Brampton were listed in 1835 as wood turners and bobbin manufacturers.⁵ Henry Kent was listed as a manufacturer of elastic fabrics at the India Rubber Works in 1870 and John Arnold was also listed as a boiler maker and cistern pan manufacturer at the same time.⁶ In 1876 there was a soda water manufacturing plant located to the east of Fieldhouse Colliery and north east of Brewery Yard.⁷

In 1925 Samuel Johnson and Son owned an iron mongers shop at 296/298 Chatsworth Road Brampton. At the time of writing this shop is still in existence fulfilling the same service.⁸

In 1925 Benjamin Hattersley owned an Undertaker's business at 211 Chatsworth Road Brampton. At the time of writing the business is still in existence under the name of

¹Fairey General View, Vol. 1, Page 448, 1811

²Pigot's Directory, 1828-29, Page 123

³Pigot's Directory, 1828-29, Page 124

⁴Glover's Directory, 1829, Page 16

⁵Pigot's Directory, 1835, Page 34

⁶Harrod's Directory, 1870, Page 53-4

⁷OS 1:500, XXV.6.7, 1876

⁸Kelly's Directory 1925 p. 115

Hattersley and Sons.¹

In 1925 Hunters the Teamen Limited owned a grocery business at 221 Chatsworth Road Brampton. This could be the fore-runner to a firm called at the time of writing “ The Northern Tea Merchants”, *possibly operating from the same premises?*² At Holymoorside a Laundry was operated by the proprietor, a Mrs. Hester A. Lowe in 1925.³

Coal mining

There were clearly several collieries at work in Brampton in the second half of the 19th century, although it is difficult to decide how many different pits were in use at the same time or whether ‘New Brampton’ and ‘Old Brampton’ refer to the districts of those names or are used to distinguish the age of different collieries.

A colliery at New Brampton was worked by Nichols & Fletcher between 1861 and 1866, by E. Nichols in 1867, by R.W. Jackson & Co. in 1868–74 and by Knowles, Wright & Knowles from until 1883 or later.⁴ Other pits named simply as ‘Old Brampton’ were worked by Thomas Hayes & Co. (1874–9), J.H. Dixon (1874), R.W. Jackson & Co. (1874), Nichols & Wheatcroft (1875–6), Thomas Nichols (1878–9), and John Hayes (1878).⁵ A colliery at Somersall was operated by George Hoskin in 1874–5 and a Cathole Colliery Co. appears as the owner of a pit at Cathole in 1875.⁶

Small-scale mining at Cutthorpe is recorded from the 1870s until the 1920s, with one or more

¹Kelly's Directory 1925 p. 114

²Kelly's Directory 1925 p. 115

³Kelly's Directory 1925 p. 73

⁴ Derbs. Collieries; the colliery is not listed in 1893.

⁵ Derbs. Collieries.

⁶ Derbs. Collieries.

pits worked by Hewitt & Co. in 1873, Samuel Hoskin & Co. (1874–6), J. Springthorpe (1879–81), Charles Hancock (1883), Robert Ward (1893) and the Cutthorpe Colliery Co. (1921).¹ In 1920 there was a level at work on Common Lane at Cutthorpe Common, and evidence of former workings in Cutthorpe Plantation.² Another old coalpit could be seen at the same date in Ingmanthorpe Wood,³ although an Ingmanthorpe Colliery Co. was said to be working a colliery there in 1921.⁴ Another small colliery at Firvale, Cutthorpe, was in the hands of J. Crooks in 1883 and a drift at 'Westwick', presumably near Westwick Lane, was being worked by T. Bradshaw in 1893.⁵

In the Ashgate district a colliery named Inkerman was in the hands of Goodwin & Swallow in 1855–7;⁶ a later drift of the same name was being worked by the Inkerman Brick Co. in 1893.⁷ In 1855–8 Jonathan (or John) Bennett had a colliery at Ashgate and in 1874 William Walmsley had a colliery named Field House,⁸ which presumably stood near the house of that name on Chatsworth Road.⁹

Two collieries said to be in Brampton which cannot be located were those named 'Dousell' (Thomas Brocklehurst, 1874) and 'Sanvic' (Mrs Short & Sons, 1921).¹⁰

¹ Derbs. Collieries; it is possible that these workings may have been just inside

² OS Map, 1:10,560, Derbs. ... (1920 edn.).

³ OS Map, 1:10,560, Derbs. ... (1920 edn.).

⁴ Derbs. Collieries.

⁵ Derbs. Collieries.

⁶ Derbs. Collieries.

⁷ Derbs. Collieries.

⁸ Derbs. Collieries.

⁹ Above, this section, Robinson & Sons Ltd.

¹⁰ Derbs. Collieries.

Fireclay and ganister

Newbold township.

Fireclay was worked for some decades at several pits in the Loads district. Between *c.*1903 and *c.*1921 E. Wright & Co. Ltd produced fireclay from what was called Upper Loads colliery and between *c.*1893 and *c.*1921 Mrs Bonsall (later Samuel Bonsall) mined clay at Upper Loads.¹ In 1921 Gregory, Reddish & Co. were getting fireclay and ganister from Nab Wood colliery near Cathole.² Another ganister and fireclay mine, known as Ellin Bank colliery, was in the hands of Brampton Ganister & Fireclay Mines in 1931 and G.C. Siddons Ltd from *c.*1938 until 1950 or later.³ A fireclay mine at Harewood (which may have been in Brampton or Beeley, the adjoining parish to the west) was being worked by J. Halkeworth in 1931 and the Chesterfield Fireclay Co. Ltd between *c.*1938 and 1950 or later.⁴

Lace

John Gothard was born in Chesterfield in 1807. He went to Nottingham and worked as an artisan on a rotary machine. He was connected with the lace trade for many years and ‘did the work of any three men.’ The lace industry then was in a very primitive state. He witnessed the riots and the burning of Nottingham Castle in 1831 and returned to Chesterfield the following year where he built a lace factory in Brampton on a site which later became the Brampton Brewery. The lace trade became depressed, and due to the introduction of

¹ Derbs. Collieries.

² Derbs. Collieries.

³ Derb. Collieries.

⁴ Derb. Collieries.

expensive machinery it was difficult for anyone except large capitalists to make ends meet.

Fashions changed rapidly, new machines came out quickly at a cost of £3- £4,000 each, so he left the business, joined the Midland Railway and later became a coal merchant.¹

¹ Derb. Times, 26 March 1892 (obit. of John Gothard, 1807–92).

SOCIAL HISTORY

Education

Before 1870

In 1682 Cornelius Clarke of Norton gave £10 a year for teaching 12 boys of the chapelry of Brampton.¹ Other benefactions, from Peter Calton in 1680 (10s. a year),² John Watkinson of Brampton, yeoman (40s. a year by will in 1692 for the teaching of four poor children of Brampton until they were of an age to be put out to a trade),³ Sir Gilbert Clarke in 1701 (46s.), John Akrode in 1705 (20s.), Henry Glossop (20s. in 1748) and Dorothy Heath (£40 in 4 per cent stock in 1793), amounting to above £8 a year, were later given to the school, but by the 1817 much of the endowment appears to have been lost, since the yearly income was then between £9 and £10 a year.⁴ A year later 16 children were being instructed free of charge at the endowed school by a master who was paid £9 14s. a year. Poor children from Brampton were also received at the National schools in Chesterfield.⁵ The school, which stood alongside the parish church in Old Brampton,⁶ is itself said to have become a National school in 1832.⁷ The following year it had 28 boys but only two girls in attendance, of whom

¹ Except as indicated, the following list of benefactions is taken from Lysons, *Derb.*, 86–7; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 600.

² Staffs, RO, B/C/11, Peter Calton, 5 May 1680.

³ Staffs. RO, B/C/11, John Watkinson (1692).

⁴ Lysons, *Derb.*, 86–7; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 600.

⁵ *Digest of Returns*, 133; above, Chesterfield, social hist., educ.

⁶ DRO, [Brampton tithe award], no. 711.

⁷ *Chesterfield Education*, 136.

14 were taught from the endowment, stated to be £8 10s. a year, while the remainder paid fees. It was said on this occasion that the school's endowment had been laid out in the purchase of property, supposed to be subject to only a small fine, but which had lately been claimed by Sir George Sitwell Bt (of Renishaw, in Eckington) as his freehold.¹ In 1852 it was said that the endowment was sufficient for 16 children to be taught free.² The resources of the endowed school were augmented in 1832 by a National school connected with St Thomas's, New Brampton, which occupied a building in the angle between Chatsworth Road and Old Road,³ whose 'simple elegance', wrote Thomas Ford in 1839, 'excites the admiration of every beholder'. There was a spacious playground in front of the school.³ The National Society gave £100 towards the cost of construction in 1830.⁴ In 1833 the school had 86 boys and 54 girls in the day school and 48 boys and 68 girls in the Sunday school. It was supported partly by subscription and partly by the payment of fees by parents. The master was paid £45 a year and the mistress £15 12s.⁵ In 1839 there were 100 boys and 60 girls in the school.⁶

As in other parts of the parish of Chesterfield, there were several private schools in in Brampton in this period. In 1818 there four, all described as 'small', containing in all 90 pupils,⁷ while in the 1820s and 1830s Martha and Mary Wilson had a 'ladies boarding school'

¹*Educ. Enq.*, 144.

²*White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508. ³ DRO, [Brampton tithe award], no. 1298.

³ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 324–5.

⁴*White's Dir. Derby* (1857), 000.

⁵*Educ. Enq.*, 144.

⁶ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 324–5.

⁷*Digest of Returns*, 133.

in Ashgate,¹ to which Miss Bramall's school, also in Ashgate, which had between 13 and 18 pupils in the early 1840s,¹⁰ may have been the successor. In 1833 a school established in 1830 had 54 boys and 18 girls in attendance, who were taught at their parents' expense.² This may have occupied what was described as a schoolroom on the Devonshire estate in 1840.³ Julia Taylor had a private school at Little Brampton in the 1840s.⁴ Six private schools were recorded in 1857⁵ and three in 1862.⁶ In 1870 Mrs Sarah Lee was conducting a boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen at Glossop Place.⁷

At Holymoorside there were at least two small private schools, one of them housed in one of the Methodist chapels, in the mid 19th century. There was also a National school held in the mission church on the Walton side of the Hipper.⁸

In the late 1820s there were Sunday schools at Brampton and New Brampton and a third at Pratt Hall, the last-named established by James Croshaw; all three were supported by voluntary contributions.⁹

¹ *Pigot's Dir.* (1828), 121; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1833), 000; *Pigot's Dir.* (1835), 31; *Glover's Dir. Derby* (1829), 16 lists only Martha as proprietor.

¹⁰ *Derb. Courier*, 17 and 24 June 1843.

² *Educ. Enq.*, 144.

³ DRO, [Brampton tithe award], no. 1150.

⁴ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby* (1846), 602; *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1849), 382.

⁵ *White's Dir. Derby* (1857), 000.

⁶ *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1862), 000.

⁷ *Harrod's Dir. Derby* (1870), 53; the address does not survive on the modern map.

⁸ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 79–80; below, Walton, social hist.

⁹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 141; the Pratt Hall Sunday school does not seem to be connected with the later Methodist chapel in the hamlet (below, religious hist.).

From 1870 to 1903

When Brampton's needs were surveyed in 1872 it was found that the township had a population at the census taken the previous year of 5,932, of whom 4,714 were of a class whose children would be expected to attend a public elementary school. Accommodation was required for 1,016 children: the existing schools judged efficient provided 613 places and so a further 329 were needed. The figure of 613 was in fact optimistic. It included 200 places at a proposed school at Holymoorside, plans for which had been withdrawn; 94 at the school at Cutthorpe, which was not as yet on the grant list, where the fees were said to be too high and the school had been closed for many weeks; and 36 at the endowed school at Old Brampton, which had only been certified efficient as to premises, was not on the grant list, and the instruction was regarded as bad. This left only the 283 places at St Thomas's National school (74 infants and 209 older children), which was on the grant list. The buildings at Old Brampton and Cutthorpe could accommodate the children in the immediate area of each, but there was no road between the two villages. The Education Department recommended that a school be built for 350 children at the Chesterfield end of New Brampton, which would also serve in part for Walton. Since Walton lay within St Thomas's ecclesiastical district, children from the township were already attending St Thomas's school in Brampton.¹

The outcome was the establishment of a joint school district for the townships of Brampton and Walton and the election of a seven-member school board in 1876.² The following year the board opened a three-department school in New Brampton, which initially had 105 girls and infants aged between three and 16 in attendance; no figure appears to be

¹ TNA, ED 2/86.

² *Chesterfield Education*, 136–7; below, Walton, social hist., for the work on the board in that township.

available for the boys department. A separate infant school was opened by the board in 1880, with an initial attendance of 111.¹ The schools stood in the angle between Chester Street and Chatsworth Road, with access from the latter by what became known as School Board Lane. At Holymoorside the Manloves opened a non-denominational day school in the schoolroom beneath the Congregational church in 1872.² Two years later the company built a much larger school on New Road, which opened on 1 March 1875.³ This survived as a voluntary school for only a couple of years. In 1877 the management committee asked the board to take the school over. They were unable to continue in view of a debt of £50, which had built up because of a reduction in grant following two years of poor examination results. The Education Department agreed to recognise the premises as a public elementary school and to allow the board to make the purchase. The school, comprising a main room 45 ft by 30 ft, and a classroom and infants' room each 26 ft by 15 ft., without a residence, was officially valued at £1,800 after a local surveyor had suggested a figure of £2,500. The furniture consisted of 12 desks each 12 ft long for 96 children and 8 forms 8 ft long for another 40, together with two tables.⁴ In the mid 1890s there were between 150 and 160 children in attendance (in premises with approved accommodation for 200), and two of the rooms were occupied as a working men's institute.⁵

In 1879 the board asked the Department for permission to lease the privately owned

¹ *Chesterfield Education*, 137.

² Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 80; below, Walton, relig. hist., for the church, which lay on the south bank of the Hipper.

³ *Bulmer's Dir. Derby*. (1895), 54; Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 80; datestone.

⁴ TNA, ED 21/2938.

⁵ *Bulmer's Dir. Derby*. (1895), 54; *Kelly's Dir. Derby*. (1895), 92.

school at Cutthorpe, built by a man named John Brown in 1865,¹ whose owner proposed to close it. HMI reported that the school was greatly wanted in the district, although the building remained poorly ventilated and needed better furniture, as had been the case when it was inspected in 1870.² In 1883 the board obtained approval to build a new school at Cutthorpe at a cost of £1,650, plus £87 9s. for the site and £90 architect's fee. The accommodation would comprise two schoolrooms (62 ft by 20 ft and 62 ft by 30 ft) for a mixed department, another classroom 30 ft by 20 ft, and an infants room 24 ft by 20 ft. There was to be no residence for a master. Seats would be provided for 130 older children (accommodation in a gallery for the infants was included in the cost of the building), which with tables, cupboards and other furniture would cost £45.³

The endowed school at Old Brampton was initially placed under a new scheme, approved in 1880, which enabled it to secure recognition as a public elementary school while remaining a voluntary school. The endowments were listed on this occasion as a piece of land (adjoining the churchyard) with a schoolroom and dwelling house standing on it, another piece of land adjoining with a second schoolroom erected in 1830, and an allotment of about a quarter of an acre of East Moor given at enclosure; a rent charge of 10s. a year issuing out of Pratt Hall (the gift of Peter Calton); a rent charge of 20s. issuing out of Calow Close in Brampton (the gift of Robert Sutton); 40s. issuing out of a close in Brampton called Hobcroft (the gift of John Watkinson); £2 a year in a dividend on stock (the gift of Sir Gilbert Clarke); 30s. a year payable out of a farm in Clay Lane (in North Wingfield) (the gift of John Akrode; and 30s. issuing out of premises in Brampton called Three Birches (Henry Glossop's gift).

¹*Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54.

² TNA, ED 21/2937.

³ TNA, ED 21/2937.

The trustees were to appoint and dismiss staff at the school and to use the endowment income for scholarships at this or any other public elementary school.¹ In 1885, however, the trustees decided that they could not continue the school, which had debts of £60, and the board secured approval to lease the premises for £10 a year, plus £5 for the master's house; the board would initially retain the rent to discharge the debts. The school reopened as a board school in May that year.² In 1895 it was said that, since the adoption of the 1891 Education Act (which abolished most fees in elementary schools) the income from endowments, amounting to £9 8s. a year, had been accumulating in the hands of the trustees' bankers, awaiting a direction from the Charity Commissioners.³

Following the extension of the borough boundary in 1892, the New Brampton board school, still organised as three departments, was transferred to the Chesterfield board. Improvements were carried out the following year, involving re-laying the drains, adding new water closets and better heating. The playground was asphalted and a boundary wall built.⁴ In 1894 some of the children were moved to temporary premises at the Congregational church on Chatsworth Road,⁵ while a junior department was built on adjacent land to accommodate 280 children and relieve overcrowding. The new junior mixed department, a block of five classrooms and a cloakroom, was opened in 1895.⁶ As extended, the infant department, with one large schoolroom, three classrooms, a babies room, cloakrooms and two small dinner

¹ TNA, ED 21/2940.

² TNA, ED 21/2940.

³ *Bulmer's Dir. Derby.* (1895), 55.

⁴ *Chesterfield Education*, 137.

⁵ For which see below, relig. hist.

⁶ *Chesterfield Education*, 137.

rooms, formed the downstroke of a T-plan layout and divided the rest of the school into two smaller boys and girls departments, each of which had a large schoolroom and three other classrooms.¹ The certified accommodation was 1,168 (384 infants, 280 juniors, 252 older boys and 252 older girls) and when the new buildings were first opened the average attendance was 289 infants, 116 juniors, 281 boys and 258 girls.² By 1899, however, the population of the district had outgrown the school accommodation and the board leased the Wesleyan chapel in Beehive Yard off Old Hall Road³ for £28 a year as a temporary school, to which nearly 200 children had been admitted by the end of the first week it opened, of whom only 115 had transferred from the board school. This implied that many children had been unable to find places at the statutory school starting age and the log book refers to the late entry of some children.⁴ Attendance at the main Brampton board school remained in excess of the certified accommodation in 1902.⁵

The board responded to this pressure by purchasing land on Old Road for the erection of a new school, to the west of the existing board schools. The foundation stone was laid in November 1900 and the school opened the following September. The buildings comprised a large central hall, enclosed on three sides by nine classrooms and two staffrooms. Nearly 250 children were immediately admitted and the number had risen to 450 by 1904, when the Board of Education recommended some alterations to the building.⁶

¹*Chesterfield Education*, 138.

²*Kelly's Dir. Derby*. (1895), 92.

³ For which see below, relig. hist.

⁴*Chesterfield Education*, 145.

⁵*Chesterfield Education*, 137.

⁶*Chesterfield Education*, 146.

The other school in New Brampton, St Thomas's National school, was enlarged in 1868 and again in 1885. In the mid 1890s it had accommodation for 90 infants and 290 older children, with an average attendance of 97 and 235 respectively.¹

Once relieved of responsibility for the densely populated New Brampton district, the Brampton and Walton school board sought to improve provision in the rural west of the township by building a new school at Wigley to serve Old Brampton and Wadshelf (and the handful of houses at Wigley itself). This was planned to have two classrooms, one 25 ft by 21 ft 6 in. and the other 15 ft by 21 ft 6 in., to accommodate 26 boys and 26 girls. The cost, including the land, was £1,076 10s.; despite the isolated location, no residence was provided. Once this school opened in the autumn of 1895, the old endowed school near the parish church was closed.²

Standing apart from other provision in the township, in 1880–1 Chesterfield poor law union built large 'industrial schools' on an 11-acre site on Ashgate Road, purchased from the trustees of Chesterfield Municipal Charities for £2,000. The schools provided places for 200 children in its care. The buildings, of brick with stone dressings, comprised a central block, containing the administrative offices and two wings, one for boys and the other for girls, connected by covered ways. The total frontage was 264 ft and the depth 200 ft; the connecting pavilions were each 67 ft long. Inside, facing the main entrance, was a large dining hall with kitchens behind, with rooms for the staff, a committee room and other offices elsewhere in the central block. In each there were schoolrooms and classrooms on the ground floor, apartments for teachers, an infants' dining room, bathrooms and lavatories. On the floors

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 91; *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54 states that St Thomas's school was leased in this period to the school board, but this appears to be an error.

² TNA, ED 21/2940.

above were dormitories extending the whole length of each wing, in which each child had his own bed, with sick rooms off. To the rear was an asphalted playground with a covers shed, with tailors' and shoemakers' shops adjoining, a laundry, stables and pigsties. The rest of the grounds were laid out to provide 5 acres of playing fields and 4 acres of gardens. The school was approached by a broad drive from the entrance gate and the grounds were enclosed by a brickwall. The total cost, including fittings, was about £12,500. The whole scheme was designed by Samuel Rollinson & Son of Chesterfield.¹ The accommodation and the surroundings were a vast improvement on the workhouse on Newbold Road, and no doubt the homes from which the children came. The project was an enlightened act by an progressive union undertaken a generation before the Children Act of 1905 required poor law authorities to take children out of the workhouse.

From 1903 to 1944

Under the 1902 Education Act, Chesterfield, as a municipal borough with a population of over 10,000 at the 1901 census, was able to claim the management of elementary schools (including the Central school) within its area, which was itself extended further into Brampton in 1910 and 1920.² This part of the former township thus benefited from the borough education committee's outstanding work in implementing to the full the recommendations of the Hadow Report of 1926.³ The former board schools in the rural west of the parish, at Holymoorside, Cutthorpe and Wigley, passed to the newly established

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1881), 950; *Bulmer's Dir. Derby.* (1895), 54 (the latter gives the total cost as £16,000).

² Above, intro.

³ Above, Chesterfield, social hist., for a fuller discussion of the borough education committee's work as a Part III authority during this period.

Derbyshire education committee in 1903, which also obtained control of the former industrial school on Ashgate Road after the county council succeeded the poor law unions in 1930. The county did not reorganise the schools in the Brampton district before the Second World War, possibly because it was felt that there was sufficient provision for senior places (including some at selective schools) in Chesterfield after the borough transformed its own provision under the elementary code in 1928–32; secondary places were also available at the boys' and girls' grammar schools in the town.¹ All three village schools therefore remained two-department infant and mixed schools.

The small school at Wigley received a poor report from HMI in 1908: the infants were being badly taught by a succession of weak staff; the older children lacked concentration, were inattentive and mentally inert in the lower class and the instruction of the older children failed to keep their interest. The congested state of the room in which all the children over seven were taught and the lack of screen to divide the two classes did not help; the premises generally, which were little more than a decade old, were described as poor.² There had been no improvement in the mixed department a year later, where standards remained low, even allowing for the poor preparation in the infant department. There, by contrast, the new teacher deserved much credit, given the situation she found. This teacher, however, was about to leave and HMI warned the authority that the practice of older girls 'helping' in the infant class must cease. In 1910 the authorised accommodation was revised to 36 infants and 52 older children.³

¹ Below, this section, for senior schools in New Brampton; above, Chesterfield, for those within the historic borough.

² TNA, ED 21/2940.

³ TNA, ED 21/2940.

In 1908–9 the premises at Holymoorside were improved at a cost of about £800. Once these were complete the school was recognised for 42 infants and 169 older children.¹ At Cutthorpe, the equivalent figures from 1910 were 84 and 192. In 1914, just before work of this sort would become impossible for several years, the county spent £400 replacing the earth closets with water-carriage sanitation, extending the heating, and surfacing the playground with tarred limestone.²

In New Brampton, what had originally been designed as a large infant school on Old Road gradually evolved into a junior school, simply because all the junior places at the older school (on School Board Lane) were filled from its own infant department. There were then further difficulties in finding senior places for 11-year-olds leaving Old Road. The second of these problems was eased in 1924, when a boys' senior department, with accommodation for 308 pupils, was built behind the original buildings, which thereafter became an infant and junior school for up to 498 children from the immediate area only.³ At the same time the older New Brampton school was reorganised into four departments: infant and junior girls, infant and junior boys, senior girls and senior boys.⁴ The authorised accommodation remained 252 in each of the senior departments, together with 331 infants and 280 juniors, a total of 1,115.⁵ St Thomas's school, at the junction of Chatsworth Road and Old Road, also remained large in this period. In 1913 it had 313 boys and girls of all ages on the roll,⁶ and in 1925 100

¹ TNA, ED 21/2938.

² TNA, ED 21/2937.

³ *Chesterfield Education*, 146–7; *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 106–7.

⁴ *Chesterfield Education*, 138–40.

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 106–7.

⁶ Austin, *'Under the Heavy Clouds'*, 188.

infants and 194 older children in a single mixed department.¹

The reorganisation of the New Brampton schools began with the closure of St Thomas's at the beginning of 1930, when the Board of Education refused to continue recognition of the premises and the managers were unable to reconstruct the building as required.² This paved the way to enlarging the remaining schools to absorb the numbers displaced from the Church school and create better senior schools.

In June 1930 the Board approved the authority's plans for the modernisation of the Old Road infant and junior school at a cost of £2,600. This involved the addition of two classrooms on the south side of the hall and the improvement of lighting and ventilation to the hall and the classrooms to the north. Additional cloakrooms and sanitary accommodation were also provided. The loss of part of the playground as a result of this new building was made good by the acquisition of other land adjoining.³ The effect of the alterations was to create an E-plan school, with wings either side of staffrooms in the centre and a verandah around most of the inside of the E. Other improvements included better lavatories for the staffrooms, electric lighting, and the creation of two plots of garden. The work was completed in 1931, creating accommodation for 530 infants and juniors, taught by a headmistress and a staff of 13 in four classes of infants and eight for older children. Children were transferred between the two half-yearly, since the pressure on numbers was such to warrant admitting a new class of infants every six months.⁴

The senior school on Old Road, built in 1924, originally had six classrooms, linked by

¹*Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 107.

²*Chesterfield Education*, 140.

³*Chesterfield Education*, 147.

⁴*Chesterfield Education*, 148.

a verandah. Here improvements involved extending the classrooms on the east to provide cookery and laundry rooms for the girls, and built three more classrooms and a practical room for the boys on the west, as well as staffrooms. This entailed buying 4 acres of additional land at a cost of £2,750, which delayed the start of the work until 1931.¹

The former board school in New Brampton was extensively rebuilt and reorganised in these years. The old infant school (the vertical stroke of the T-plan which had evolved from earlier extensions) became a girls' senior school and the former boys' and girls' departments (the horizontal stroke) were remodelled as a large mixed junior school.² The additional accommodation required had to be revised following the closure of St Thomas's school and in 1931 it was proposed to create an infant school with a nursery class as well as the junior school and senior girls' school, at a total cost of £4,500.³ The new infant school, with a nursery class of 36, was completed by the end of 1931, and staff with a headmistress, six assistant teachers and a 'minder'.⁴ The new junior school was created from accommodation consisting of two large schoolrooms and six classrooms previously recognised for 500 senior boys and girls in two departments. Two of the classrooms were converted to cloakrooms, one of the schoolrooms was divided and a verandah added. A male staffroom and a small hall were created from a series of smaller rooms. Over the hall, rooms which had once been the first cookery centre to open in any school in the borough were adapted to become a female staffroom and store-rooms. In the former boys' wing, one classroom was renovated and the large schoolroom divided, with all the rooms linked by a verandah. The staff comprised a

¹*Chesterfield Education*, 149–50.

²*Chesterfield Education*, 138.

³*Chesterfield Education*, 140–1.

⁴*Chesterfield Education*, 141.

headmaster and nine assistant teachers.¹

Finally, to create the new girls' senior school, a large schoolrooms, four classrooms, and an entrance hall and cloakrooms were converted into a block with a central corridor with three classrooms on one side and an assembly hall flanked by two other classrooms on the other. There were new entrances and cloakrooms at each end of the corridor. There was initially no provision for domestic science, but in 1930–1 the education committee rented a hut in School Board Lane from Robinson & Sons, who had previously used it as an annexe to their Bradbury Hall social centre, equipping it with gas, water and lighting. This was fitted up as a laundry and cookery room for the school.² Older boys who would previously have attended the boys' department at New Brampton were transferred to either the Central school on Ashgate Road (which became a senior boys' school as a result of the reorganisation of 1928–32) or the new William Rhodes boys' modern school at Boythorpe.³

At the Central school, the pupil-teacher centre, which would have become largely redundant soon after it was opened, as teacher training moved to full-time college courses, was converted into a handicraft room for senior boys in 1922.⁴ Proposals to reorganise the school were approved by the Board of Education in 1930. These involved additions to make the school suitable for senior boys and girls, the installation of electric light, two small staff rooms, and a science room for the boys. As reorganised, the school had authorised accommodation for 380 senior boys and 360 senior girls.⁵ The infant school was closed and

¹*Chesterfield Education*, 141–2.

²*Chesterfield Education* 142–3; below, this section, for Bradbury Hall.

³ Below, Hasland, educ.

⁴*Chesterfield Education*, 123.

⁵*Chesterfield Education*, 123.

the children transferred to Brampton infant school (on School Board Lane), Highfield Hall (in Newbold)¹ and William Rhodes infant and junior school in Boythorpe.² The infant classrooms at the Central school became the senior girls' department, with a headmistress and 11 teachers. Upstairs, the former mixed school became the new boys' school, with a graduate headmaster and 10 staff.³ A 'Settlement Class' for mentally or physically handicapped children, which was loosely attached to the Central school but accommodated in part of a large private house, continued after reorganisation.⁴

After 1944

As a former Part III authority, Chesterfield Corporation claimed excepted district status under the 1944 Education Act and retained control of the primary schools in the borough. The senior schools, including in the old township of Brampton the Central school, Brampton senior girls and Old Hall senior mixed, passed to the Derbyshire education committee. Excepted districts were abolished in 1974, giving the county control of all the maintained schools in Chesterfield. The main themes in the history of education in the Brampton district after 1944 were, on the one hand, the building of new primary schools to meet the needs of the expanding western suburbs of Chesterfield and, on the other, the closure of the former senior schools as secondary education in the town was remodelled into larger units to accommodate a smaller total number of pupils. A school named Brockwell, at the end of Ashgate Valley Road (between Ashgate Road and Brockwell Lane, with an

¹ Below, Newbold, social hist., educ.

² Below, Hasland, social hist., educ.

³ *Chesterfield Education*, 125.

⁴ *Chesterfield Education*, 126–7.

entrance from Langhurst Road), was opened in 1954 as one-form entry infant school. The buildings were of steel framed 'Presweld' construction, steel frame, with stucco-faced cladding and flat concrete roofs. Designed for 160 children, it opened with about half that number.¹ In 1962–3 a capital sum of £17,000, originally allocated to Christ Church, Stonegravels (where it could not be applied because of the unstable ground), was instead used to enlarge Brockwell into a two-form entry school,² since numbers were rising following the building of the Loundsley Green estate.³ In 1965 a junior school, built at a cost of £45,000 was opened on the same site.⁴ Once the estate was built, the main entrance to the school was from Purbeck Avenue. In the early 2000s Brockwell junior school had about 270 pupils on the roll and the infant and nursery school of some 200 pupils.⁵ Also in 1954 a one-form entry infant school named Westfield was opened on a site in the angle between Vincent Crescent and Storrs Road, off Chatsworth Road.⁶ In the early 2000s the school, still for infants only, had about 200 children on the roll.⁷ As development continued at Loundsley Green and later Holme Hall a new school, Holme Hall primary, was built on Taddington Road. At the turn of the century the number on roll at Holme Hall dropped from about 250 in 2000 to below 200 in 2008.⁸

¹ *Derb. Times*, 3 Sept. 1954; Borough Educ. Report, 1954–5.

² Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1962–3; below, Newbold, for Christ Church.

³ Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1962–3; above, intro. for the development of Loundsley

⁴ Borough Educ. Cttee Reports 1963–4, 1964–5.

⁵ DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library).

⁶ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1954–5.

⁷ DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library).

⁸ DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library) ² Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1964–5.

The older primary schools on School Board Lane and Old Road remained open after 1944. At Brampton primary school the nursery block was demolished in the mid 1960s and replaced with a new building.² Around the turn of the century the school had about 350 pupils in all, of whom around 150 were in the nursery department.¹ At the same period what was now called Old Hall junior school had some 300 pupils, a figure that increased sharply to about 430 in 2008.²

Outside the town, the schools at Holymoorside, Wigley and Cutthorpe were reorganised as county primary schools after 1944. Wigley had about 50 pupils in the early 2000s and Cutthorpe between 70 and 90, aged 4–11 in both cases.³ Both remained in their Victorian buildings. Wigley was described in an Ofsted report in 2011 as a ‘good’ school with some strong features, derived partly from its small size.⁴ At the time of writing the staff included a head (who also taught an infant class), three other teachers and four teaching assistants. When Cutthorpe was inspected in 2012 it was also adjudged ‘good’, although it had previously been ‘outstanding’, since HMI felt that there was scope to improve the teaching and the involvement of the governors in the life of the school. There were then 100 pupils on the roll.⁵

At Holymoorside the school moved in 2002 from the old premises on New Road, which were sold for residential conversion and the development of the adjoining land,⁶ to a

¹ DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library).

² DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library).

³ DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library).

⁴ Ofsted Report, 13–14 Sept. 2011.

⁵ Ofsted Report, 19–20 Sept. 2012.

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 8 Aug. 2002.

new site on Holymoore Road, where the facilities included 11 classrooms, a library, computer suite and a large hall which was also used for the midday meal, as well as extensive grounds.¹ The number on roll rose from about 300 at the turn of the century to 350 in 2008.² When inspected in 2014 Holymoorside was judged to be a ‘good’ school but fell short of being ‘outstanding’ since the teaching needed some improvement, partly to ensure that all the work the children were set was sufficiently demanding.⁴ Under the development plan prepared following the passing of the 1944 Act, the senior girls school at the former board schools in New Brampton was closed, the Central school became a mixed secondary modern in 1951, named the Harry Cropper school,³ and the senior school on Old Road became Manor secondary modern, also remaining a mixed school. At Manor an addition timber-frame classroom was added in 1952–3⁴ and in 1971–2 a 120place CLASP unit was planned to provide science laboratories.⁵

Following an interim reorganisation of secondary education in the borough, involving the creation of ‘junior’ and ‘senior’ high schools, Manor and Harry Cropper were amalgamated in 1964, although both sites remained in use.⁶ In 1977 a RoSLA block was erected at the Old Road site, including an ‘informal area’ which could be used by speakers addressing large numbers or could be divided by curtains, two laboratories and a dark room. The block was equipped with television, video player and music centre, as well as

¹ Inf. from school.

² DCC Schools Organisation Plans (Chesterfield Library) ⁴ Ofsted Report, 15–16 Jan. 2014.

³ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1950–1.

⁴ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1952–3.

⁵ Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1971–2.

⁶ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1963–4.

information on careers for leavers. The master in charge was Jack Hemming, a well known figure in local football circles.¹ Within less than ten years, the RoSLA block, intended at the time to be temporary, was described as badly designed huts which were already rotting. Brickwork was crumbling and there was little insulation, resulting in huge heating bills.² After a second reorganisation in 1991, which led to the closure of several of the smaller schools in the borough and the renaming of those that survived,³ the former Harry Cropper site became an adult and further education centre. This remained in use until c.2009. A few years later, in the face of considerable local opposition, the centre was closed and the building of 1900 demolished to make way for a large medical centre, which opened in 2013. Manor school also closed, leaving only a primary school open on the Old Road site.

The former Industrial schools on Ashgate Road were demolished and replaced in 1959 by a purpose-built co-educational special school named Ashgate Croft for 160 children aged between seven and 16.⁴ In 1962 the school was full and had a waiting list. Vocational instruction was arranged for older boys, including woodworking, bricklaying and motor mechanics.⁵ Ten years later the 11th duke of Devonshire inaugurated work on a swimming pool, to cost £20,000, intended to serve both children at Ashgate Croft and also adults at the Ashbrook Training Centre in Old Brampton.⁶ In 1993, however, the pool had to be closed because of structural problems. The following year the county council made a grant of

¹ *Star*, 26 Sept. 1977.

² *Star*, 26 Sept. 1986.

³ Above, Chesterfield, educ.

⁴ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1958–9, 1959–60.

⁵ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1961–2.

⁶ *Star*, 17 March 1972.

£30,000 towards the cost of repairs estimated to cost £40,000.¹ In the early 2000s Ashgate Croft had about 170 children on the roll, although the accommodation was recognised for 267.² It continued as a special school at the time of writing.

Under the post-war development plan, the county education committee proposed to move what was now named Chesterfield school (i.e. the boys' grammar school) from its historic site on Sheffield Road, which by this period was hopelessly inadequate, to the Brookside district, near the edge of the built-up area in Brampton. This was a continuation of a policy dating from the 1920s, when the governors of the grammar school had acquired an extensive site near the junction of Chatsworth Road and Storrs Road, to which they hoped the school could move, a plan frustrated by lack of funds and the Second World War. Only in 1953 was the first stage of the scheme realised, when very fine playing fields and an athletics track were opened at the Storrs Road site.³ In 1961 the science sixth form was able to move from Sheffield Road to a new building fronting Chatsworth Road.⁴ Four years later the Minister of Education approved the transfer of the whole school from Sheffield Road (where the old buildings were taken over by the technical college and the sixth-form annexe, Hurst House, became an adult education centre),⁵ into new buildings estimated to cost about £264,000.⁶ These were completed in time for the school to move at the start of the autumn

¹*Derb. Times*, 22 Sept. 1994.

² DCC, School Organisation Plans (in Chesterfield Library).

³ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1953–4.

⁴ Borough Educ. Cttee Report, 1961–2.

⁵ Above, Chesterfield, educ.

⁶ Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1964–5.

term in 1967 and an official opening took place in October that year.¹ Ten years later, alterations costing £25,000 were announced to accommodate increasing numbers.²

Under the reorganisation scheme implemented in 1991 both Chesterfield school and the former girls' high school, renamed St Helena after the Second World War, which since 1911 had occupied premises on Sheffield Road adjoining the grammar school, were closed. In their place a new mixed secondary school, named Brookfield, was opened in the former boys' school buildings on Chatsworth Road. Unlike its predecessor schools, Brookfield limited its intake largely to children living in the predominantly middle class and lower middle class district in which it was situated. In 2000 the school had 1,280 pupils, with a sixth form of about 250; by 2007 these figures had risen to 1,350 and 300 respectively.³ The former St Helena buildings, after being occupied for some years by the county council education and social services departments, were sold to the University of Derby. In 2016 Derby opened them as a satellite campus, adjoining that of Chesterfield College, which had for several years offered courses leading to degrees awarded by Sheffield Hallam University.²

Charities for the Poor

When the Charity Commissioners visited Derbyshire in the 1820s they found no fewer than 18 separate benefactions for the poor in Brampton, in addition to those solely for the benefit

¹ Borough Educ. Cttee Report 1966–7.

² *Morning Telegraph*, 8 Sept. 1977.

³ DCC, School Organisation Plans (in Chesterfield Library) ² Above, Chesterfield, educ.

of the school¹ and the township's share of the Foljambe and Gisborne charities.² The origin of each of these, as far as it can be established, is briefly noted here, followed by the subsequent history of the charities.

Henry Hatley

In 1592 Henry Hatley left a rent charge of 20s. on a farm at Dog Hole, which was to be given to the poor on Christmas Eve.³

Godfrey Foljambe

Brampton and Wingerworth, along with the out-townships which definitely remained part of the parish of Chesterfield, benefited from the large charity established by Godfrey Foljambe in his will of 1595. Under the reform recommended by the Charity Commissioners in the 1820s Brampton would in future receive £43 8s. 10½d. a year.⁴

James Shaw

James Shaw, said to be of London but probably a member of the Shaw family of Somersall Hall,⁵ in 1630 charged certain premises in West Smithfield (Mddx) with the payment of £20 a year to various uses: £5 to be paid to the aged poor of Brampton, £14 for paying apprenticing fees, 10s. for a sermon in church on the day the charity was distributed, 2s. to each of the churchwardens and parish clerk, and 4s. to be 'spent by such ancient parishioners as should be present'. By the early 19th century this gift had apparently been

¹ Above, this section, educ.

² Above, Chesterfield, social hist., charities for the poor, for Foljambe's charity; Gisborne's charity is reserved for fuller treatment in Staveley.

³ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

⁴ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601; above, Chesterfield, social hist., charities for the poor.

⁵ Above, landownership.

capitalised at £100, received from the fine on a lease, and the sum invested in a turnpike security which was paying £23 12s. 6d. interest, of which £17 12s. 6d. was paid out for apprenticing fee, £5 was given to the poor, 10s. was paid for a sermon on St Thomas's day, and 10s. given to the clerk and churchwardens for refreshments.¹

Sir Gilbert Clarke

In 1701 Clarke endowed a charity with lands at Harewood (in Baslow), the profits from which were to be divided into three: one third was to be paid to the minister of Brampton, one third given to the schoolmaster there, and one third used for apprenticing fees. By the early 19th century this land had evidently been sold, leaving the charity with a capital sum of £110, of which £106 17s. had been laid out in 3 per cent Consols. with a face value of £200 and the residue of £3 3s. was in the hands of the incumbent. The dividends amounted to £6 3s., of which 46s. was paid to the minister, 26s. 8d. given in bread, and the rest carried to a fund for clothing the poor. Not unreasonably, the Commissioners commented that 'the income should be disposed of in accordance with the donor's directions'.² A few years later the minister and the school were each receiving three eighths of the income and the remaining quarter was given to the poor.³

John Akrode

In 1705 Akrode left £300 on trust to be invested in land. Of the profits, 20s. was be

¹*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

²*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

³ Glover, *History*, II (1), 144.

used for the education of two boys,¹ 50s. to be given in bread, and the remainder given to the minister. In the early 19th century £1 10s. was being paid to the schoolmaster, £2 10s. used for bread, and £9 14s. 6d. paid to the minister.²

George Milward

At some unknown date Milward left £10 to charity, which was added to the gifts of James Shaw and John Akrode, and a sum of £40 which in the 1820s could not be accounted for, making a total of £200, which was laid out in a messuage and lands in North Wingfield, from which a rent charge of £16 was paid and distributed on the line specified in the two other named benefactors' gifts.³

Anthony Boote

In 1712 Boote charged a messuage and lands with the payment of 20s. yearly, to be distributed to 40 poor persons in the church porch on 1 January. In the early 19th century the sum was paid by John Drabble, the owner of part of the estate in question.⁴

John Wilcockson and others

In 1718 Wilcockson left the interest of £30 to the poor. By the early 19th century this gift had been amalgamated with others of unknown date, including those of Nathaniel Newbold (the interest of £20 to be paid to the minister for a sermon on Easter Tuesday), Joshua Hibbert

¹ Above, this section, educ.

²*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

³*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

⁴*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

(10s. for a sermon on Easter Tuesday and 5s. in bread for the poor), John Memott (£10), Richard Kinder (£10), and Samuel Tomlinson (£5). These sums, amounting to £90, were invested in land, which in the 1820s was yielding a yearly rental of £6 13s. 4d., of which £1 8s. 6d. was given to the minister, 26s. 6d. used to buy blankets and clothes for the poor, and 5s. to buy bread for the poor.¹

John Belfit

In 1725 John Belfit charged 5s. on a field in Whittington, to be given to the poor in bread.²

Ann Stevenson

In 1743 Mrs Stevenson left £5 to the poor of the hamlet of Wadshelf. In the early 19th century interest of 5s. a year was distributed to poor widows there.³

Henry Glossop

In 1748, in addition to his gift of 20s. a year to the schoolmaster of Brampton,⁴ Glossop left 10s. for distribution in bread to the poor and 2s. 6d. to the parish clerk for repairing his tomb.⁵

¹*Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 601.

²*Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 601.

³*Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 601.

⁴ Above, this section, educ.

⁵*Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 601.

Elizabeth Tomlinson

In 1779 Mrs Tomlinson gave £600 to be placed out at interest, the income to be distributed in the same manner as Foljambe's charity. In the 1820s £24 was received annually from the Revd A.C. Bromehead (whether as interest on a loan or a rent charge on land is not stated) and was distributed to the poor in sums of 2s.–5s.¹

George Wilkes

At some date unknown Wilkes left £10 the minister of Brampton to preach a sermon on St Thomas's day and £5 to the poor.²

William Andrew

At some date unknown Andrew left £20 to the poor, from which income of 18s. was received in the early 19th century to be distributed in bread on Christmas Day.³

Later history

In 1852 it was said that the charities of the parish yielded more than £100 a year.⁴ By the 1890s Brampton's share of Foljambe's charity was producing £84 2s. 8d. a year, Shaw's £6, Hatley's and Boote's 20s. each, Andrew's 12s., Tomlinson's the interest on £17, and Gisborne's £6 12s. 11d. John Akrode's gift, still invested in land, was paying £14 14s. 6d. a year, of which

¹ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601; below, Newbold, landownership, for the Bromehead family.

² *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

³ *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 601.

⁴ *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508.

the minister received £9 14s. 6d., the poor £3 10s., and the school £1 10s. Of the dividend of £5 10s. received in respect of Sir Gilbert Clarke's charity, three eighths were given to the vicar and to the school and the remainder to the poor. Of a rent charge of £10 from land at Freebirch, £3 19s. 6d. was given to the minister, £1 15s. to the school and £4 3s. to the poor.¹ In 1925 the charities were producing a total of £166 19s. 2d. a year.²

Local Museum

In October 1866 a meeting was held at St Thomas's National school, presided over by the rector, the Revd M. Mello, a fellow of the Geological Society, to consider setting up a naturalists' club and local museum. A year later it was agreed to hold meetings at the school until a new building could be erected, and in December 1868 a concert was held in the schoolroom to raise funds for the project.³ The building, 'dedicated to the purpose of a local museum of natural and manufactured objects', was opened in April 1868. It contained one room on each of two floors, the one on the ground floor to be used for lectures and the one above to be used for exhibits. Most of the original exhibits seem to have been lent by Mello, including a collection of British birds, another of butterflies and geological specimens from Matlock and elsewhere. The naturalists' club based at the museum was established with 45 members and 65 associates, who listened to lectures and went on excursions.⁴ In August 1869 a 'Grand Picnic and Gala' for the joint benefit of Brampton cricket club and the museum was

¹*Bulmer's Dir. Derby.* (1895), 55.

²*Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 71.

³*Derb. Times*, 20 Oct. 1866, 9 Nov. 1867, 5 Dec. 1868.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 18 April 1868. Lectures and excursions were regularly reported in the newspaper after this date.

held at Ashover.¹ The following year it was decided to open the building two nights a week instead of one.² By 1874 the museum appears to have evolved into a club: the rooms were opened from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, the main daily, weekly and monthly papers were available, and billiards and draughts were available. The membership subscription was 5s. and upwards; associates could join for 2s.³ The Brampton & Walton local board and school board both met at the museum from 1876.⁴ By then chess, draughts, cards and dominoes had been added to the range of games.⁵

Despite this apparently promising beginning, the venture did not prosper and in May 1878 the building was put up for auction.⁶ It came back onto the market six years later, in a sale that also included Walton Pottery, the house named Walton Grove and some land at Walton Dam.⁷ In 1904 it was partly occupied as a grocer's shop,⁸ which was presumably on the ground floor, since at least one nonconformist congregation, the Gospel Mission, used the former museum as a meeting place until it acquired its own premises in 1906.⁹ Events of this sort were presumably held in the first floor hall.

¹*Derb. Times*, 28 Aug. 1869.

²*Derb. Times*, 5 Nov. 1870.

³*Derb. Times*, 10 Oct. 1874.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 11 March (local board), 13 Sept. (school board) 1876 (and regular reports thereafter); above, this section; below, local govt.

⁵*Derb. Times*, 18 Nov. 1876.

⁶*Derb. Times*, 11 May 1878.

⁷*Derb. Times*, 17 Sept. 1884; below Walton.

⁸*Derb. Times*, 16 March 1904.

⁹ Below, relig. hist.

Clubs and institutes

A Brampton Association for the Prosecution of Felons was founded in 1819.¹ In the later 1820s there was one friendly society in the parish, at Holymoorside.²

In 1925 there was a working men's institute at Holymoorside.³

¹*Derby Mercury*, 20 Nov. 1819.

² Glover, *History*, II (1), 141.

³*Kelly's Dir. Derby*. (1925), 71.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

Church of England: St Peter and St Paul

Advowson and property

No church or chapel at Brampton is mentioned in Domesday Book¹ but William II's gift of the church of Chesterfield to the dean of Lincoln in 1093 included the chapels at Brampton and Wingerworth,² both of which must therefore have been founded by that date. The earliest reference to the dedication to St Peter and St Paul, which has remained unchanged since, occurs in deeds of the 1220s or 1230s.³ The church appears to have been rebuilt in the mid 13th century and rededicated in 1253 by Brendan bishop of Ardagh, as proctor for Henry of Lexington, dean of Lincoln and rector of Chesterfield, 'which is the mother church of the said chapel', as the bishop reminded those present, lest in future, on the pretext of this re-dedication, the rights of the mother church or the rector should be prejudiced.⁴ These rights were challenged in 1758 when the inhabitants of Brampton sought to nominate the minister. The dean successfully opposed this claim in a trial at Derby assizes, when it was found that the 'pretended right' had arisen because some former deans had agreed to nominate a curate whom the inhabitants had chosen.⁵ The dean of Lincoln remained patron in 1840⁶ but by 1846 the advowson had been transferred to the

¹ *VCH Derby*, I, 000.

² *Reg. Ant.*, no. 000; above, Chesterfield, religious hist.

³ *Reg. Ant.*, I, nos. 710, 718.

⁴ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 716.

⁵ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 735; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 315.

⁶ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 317; DRO, [Brampton tithe award].

bishop of Lincoln.¹

During the first half of the 13th century the church received gifts from several local landowners, although there is no clue as to which family built the church. The earliest may have been grants, sometime between 1223 and 1239, from Hugh son of Ingelram of Brampton of the whole of Duddesmore,² 2 acres near Duddesmore,³ and a furlong of his land (35 acres).⁴ Hugh's widow Pavia, at some date between 1239 and 1245, quitclaimed to the dean her right to dower in a third of a bovate and the pasture called Duddesmore.⁵ A few years later Pavia's new husband, Robert of Welton renounced his claim to what was described as a bovate and 15 acres of wood named Duddesmore.⁶ Probably in the 1230s Richard son of Katherine gave 2½ a. to the chapel,⁷ and Thomas son of Ralph 15½ a. About a decade later Walter, son of Thomas of Brampton, confirmed the gift of his father and mother, Thomas son of Ralph and Isoud, of 12d. rent in Brampton, to maintain two wax tapers to burn daily before the high altar.⁸ Around 1250, Thomas son of Ralph gave land and tofts in Brampton and Walter of Linacre gave an acre and a toft and plot of meadow, both to support a priest celebrating morning mass.⁹ At about the same date Hugh of Linacre gave the chapel 11 a. in Brampton for the maintenance of a chaplain to

¹*Bagshaw's Dir. Derb.* (1846), 592.

²*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 709.

³*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 711.

⁴*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 710.

⁵*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 712.

⁶*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 713.

⁷*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 718.

⁸*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 721.

⁹*Reg. Ant.*, I, nos. 782, 783.

celebrate the mass of the Blessed Virgin.¹ At about the same time William son of Hugh of Hollins released to a chaplain named Stephen of his right in a tenement in Brampton which he held by inheritance from his late father.²

In 1237 the dean and chapter of Lincoln made a composition with the abbot and convent of Beauchief concerning tithes in the lands which the abbey had in the 'parish' of the church of Brampton, which was said to belong 'as a chapel' to the church of Chesterfield.³ About twenty years later a later dean made an agreement with the abbot of Rufford (Notts.) concerning the small tithes issuing from the land which the abbey held in Brampton of the gift of Robert le Vavasour, by which the dean was to receive a yearly pension of 5s., as well as the great tithes.⁴ In 1264 William of Lexington, then dean, with the consent of the chapter, granted to Stephen, the perpetual chaplain of Brampton, until his death of cession as chaplain, all the tithes of corn and the altarage of the 'parish of Brampton', together with the herbage of the cemetery, the tithe of two mills, the tithe of hay in Swathwick (in Wingerworth) and two messuages, in return for a yearly render of 46 marks.⁵

In 1247 Henry of Lexington, dean of Lincoln, made a lease to Daniel of Brampton of a house and garden in Brampton for Daniel's life.⁶

Gifts to the church continued in the later 13th century. In about 1273 John son of Thomas

¹ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 722.

² *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 723.

³ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 700; above, land ownership.

⁴ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 698; above landownership.

⁵ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 717.

⁶ *Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 720.

le Caus of Brampton gave the dean an acre of land in Brampton and 4d. yearly rent.¹ A decade later Isoud, late wife of Thomas le Caus, released her claim to dower in the lands and tenements in the fee of Brampton which her late husband had given to Lincoln.²

Hugh son of Ingelram's gift (and possibly some of those which followed) was seen in the 16th century as establishing a chantry dedicated to the Virgin, whose endowments in 1547 were valued at income of £53 6s. 8d. The chantry priest, Thomas Somersall, had a house worth 5s. 8d. a year and the stock was worth 42s. 11d.³ In 1548 the former chantry of St Mary, Brampton, including a capital messuage, orchard and garden occupied by the chantry priest at the time of the dissolution, and another messuage and land belonging to the chantry, were granted (together with many other former chantry estates) to William Twysden of Wye (Kent) and John Brown of Abbess Roding (Essex).⁴

The income of the living from vicarial tithes was said to be 20s. a year in 1650, when Brampton was described quite accurately as a parochial chapelry in the parish of Chesterfield, but 'thought fitt to be made a parish church'. Sir Edward Leech was named as the impropiator, 'and bound to find a minister at Brampton'. An augmentation of £40 had been made to the church.⁵

In 1723 Godfrey Watkinson and Dr Godolphin, dean of St Paul's, each gave £100 to secure a benefaction of the same amount from Queen Anne's Bounty to augment the living at

¹*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 714.

²*Reg. Ant.*, I, no. 715.

³ Cox, *Churches*, I, 116–17.

⁴*Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 408–10.

⁵ Cox, *Churches*, I, 117

Brampton.¹ A century later the curacy had 10 acres of glebe land attached to it and the minister also received the small tithe, making the living worth about £120 a year, apart from the surplice fees, which were said to be ‘considerable’.²

By the late 1820s Brampton was ‘esteemed a separate parish’, and was claimed to have had this status as early as 1547, although the great tithes still went to the dean of Lincoln. They were leased to the duke of Devonshire, who sublet them to John Gorrell Barnes of Ashgate and another local landowner named Watkinson. They in turn charge the landowners and occupiers about 2s. 2d. an acre. The small tithes were collected by the curate.³ In 1840 the curate was recorded as owner and occupier of the churchyard, parsonage house and garden, and the dean of Lincoln of five parcels of rectorial glebe.⁴ The glebe then extended to 20 a.; the great tithes were commuted that year for £411 8s. 10d. and the small tithes for £90 6s. 4d.⁵ The living was valued at £143 a year in 1852.⁶ This figure had more than doubled, to £300 by 1870,⁷ three years after St Peter and St Paul was finally made vicarage and Brampton formally became a parish.⁸ In 1895 the total income was stated at £292, made up of tithes (£67 9s.), glebe rents (£20), Queen Anne’s Bounty (£16 6s.) and fees (£5).⁹ The total had fallen to £250 by 1925, including 13 a. of glebe

¹ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 317; *White’s Dir. Derb.*, (1857), ooo.

² Glover, *History*, II (1), 141.

³ Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 317.

⁴ DRO, [Tithe award].

⁵ *Bagshaw’s Dir. Derb.* (1846), 592.

⁶ *White’s Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 507.

⁷ *Harrod’s Dir. Derb.* (1870), 52.

⁸ *Bulmer’s Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54.

⁹ *Bulmer’s Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54.

and residence.¹ In 2011 the patron was the bishop of Derby and the living formed part of a united benefice with St Laurence, Great Barlow. The incumbent was also responsible for the Anglican congregation at Loundsley Green, elsewhere in Brampton ancient parish, and was the priest-in-charge at both Old Whittington and New Whittington.²

Church life

In 1632 a Star Chamber decree established the respective rights of the mother church of Chesterfield and the chapel at Brampton. The inhabitants of Brampton, and those of the adjacent hamlet of Wigley, Wadshelf, Loads and Pocknedge, in return for the privilege of baptising and burying at Brampton, were required to make an offering of a farthing for every inhabited house at the festivals of All Saints, the Epiphany and the Assumption to the vicar of Chesterfield, and to supply, in their turn, sacramental bread for the parish church. They were also bound to bury at Chesterfield every year the first person who died in the township, and the vicar was to receive all the fees and mortuary obligations that would have been paid had the body been buried at Brampton. This custom was kept up until 1828, but was then resisted by the residents of Brampton and became the subject of litigation. The outcome was that a payment of 2s. a year was made to the vicar in respect of the first burial at Brampton each year.³

In 1851 St Peter and St Paul had about 500 sittings, free and appropriated, but the morning congregation was only about 30 in the winter and 60 in the summer, with a Sunday

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 71.

² *Diocesan Dir.* 2011–12, 54; below, this section for the Church in Loundsley Green; below, Whittington, relig. hist.

³ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 313–14; Cox, *Churches*, I, 116.

school of 12.¹ Sixty years later the accommodation was stated as 330, to serve a population of 951 in the ecclesiastical parish, which had been much reduced in population by the creation of St Thomas's, New Brampton. There were 105 children in the Sunday school in 1913, and in the previous year there had been 11 baptisms and 19 confirmations.² The church had 331 sittings in the 1920s.³

St Peter and St Paul remained open for worship at the time of writing. In 2011 it had accommodation for 200, with 120 on the electoral roll, serving a population of 5,600. The usual adult Sunday attendance was returned as 67.⁴

The parish opened a mission room on Main Street in Wadshelf in 1890 in the former Primitive Methodist chapel of 1834, which in 1913 had accommodation for 80.⁵ After it was given up by the Church, the room became a village hall, as it remained at the time of writing.

Fabric and furnishings

Of the church which existed before the rebuilding of the mid 13th century, the only surviving fabric appears to be the semi-circular-headed doorway in the south porch, although the inner surround to the same door is Early English and probably was installed shortly before the rededication of 1253.⁶ The only other remains of the 13th-century church seems to be the base

¹*Religious Census*, 151.

² Austin, *'Under the Heavy Clouds'*, 188.

³*Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 71.

⁴*Diocesan Dir.* 2011–12, 54.

⁵ Austin, *'Under the Heavy Clouds'*, 188; below, this section for the earlier history of the building.

⁶ Except as stated, this account follows Cox, *Churches*, I, 110–12 .

of the small lancet window at the west end of the south aisle. This portion of the old window was left, when the top was cut off by a large, square opening which served as a window until its medieval appearance was restored in 1868.¹

The bulk of the existing fabric is of the 14th century, including the porch, which has a stone-flagged roof and an ogee-shaped archway. To this period also belongs the tower and spire and some of the buttresses in the chancel. The east side of the tower, and the gable of the nave, bear traces of high-pitched roofs which once covered the church. Much of the walling also be 14th-century, although the windows are all Perpendicular, as are the battlements of the nave, aisles and chancel. The spire is octagonal, broached at the base, joining the tower without a parapet. It is ornamented with two tiers of canopied windows.

There are several stone figures, some Early English and others later, on the exterior walls. The principal ones are two effigies under canopies in the south wall of the south side, assumed to represent St Peter and St Paul. The latter is a bearded effigy, holding a book and sword; the former holds a key and a book, and on top of the pinnacles of his canopy birds are resting. There are three other heads and one small figure on the same side of the church. At the east end of this aisle, over the window, is a small figure of the Virgin and Child, and near it a large representation of Christ, seated under a canopy, with pierced hands and feet. Two hands hold the canopy, which is clearly of Early English design. Over the priest's door in the chancel is a corbel head, with foliage leading from the corners of the mouth, which has been likened to a head carved in wood over the east window at Wingerworth.² One of the eastern buttresses of the chancel bear in relief the letter M, and the other has the cross-daggers and a key sculptured on a stone. There is a heraldic rose at each end of the dripstone over the east window, but these stones are unconnected

¹ Cox, *Churches*, I, 110; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 336.

² By Cox, *Churches*, I, 110–1; below, Wingerworth, relig. hist.

with the rest of the masonry and must have formed part of some earlier design.

At the east end of the north aisle, in the north wall, is a deep piscina of a single drain with a trefoil head to the niche. A doorway, leading to a rood loft, was found during 19th century restoration, but was blocked up again.

The chancel has a flat Perpendicular roof, divided into squares by intersecting oak beams. The two windows on the south, as well as the east window, have Perpendicular tracery. There is a modern vestry on the north side of the church.

The interior of the church was modernised in 1821, under the supervision of White Watson of Bakewell, better known as a sculptor than an architect. The work was made possible by the generosity of W.B. Thomas of Highfield Hall (in Newbold). This was presumably the work which was later said to have 'hideously deformed' the church, and included the erection of west and north galleries 'and other barbarous alterations'.¹ A brief to repair the church, obtained in 1823, was presumably connected with this work. The preamble to this brief stated that the 'church, or free chapelry' of Brampton was 'greatly dilapidated' by damp and age, and the interior, 'having been injudiciously arranged in the original planning', will not accommodate the greater part of the much increased population. To repair the church and remodel the interior, it was necessary to take down the pulpit and reading desk, together with the galleries, pews and seats, and to rebuild and raise them in a 'regular and uniform manner', removing certain pillars, replacing the with arches. The roof of the northern part of the church was to be raised, and additional windows inserted on the south front. The total cost of the proposed work, as estimated by Jos. Hobson, a builder of Dronfield, was £969.²

The church was thoroughly restored in 1868, at a cost of £400, when the galleries were

¹ *Bulmer's Dir. Derby.* (1895), 53.

² Cox, *Churches*, I, 111.

removed and the interior restored to what was felt to be its original appearance. The lead roof was replaced in flat in 1880 and heating installed, along with other improvements, in 1884. A year later the lychgate and porch were built at the cost of Miss Shipton, a daughter of a previous vicar.¹ The east window was filled with stained glass in 1881, in memory of John Gorell Barnes and his wife.² Writing in the 1870s, Cox felt that the interior, before the alterations of 1868, ‘must have been singularly uninviting’, blocked up as it was with large west and north galleries, and the tower archway completely built up with masonry. After these changes, the tower was opened to the church itself, and the pointed archways that separated the aisles from the nave on each side were free from obstruction. At the same time, the Perpendicular tracery was restored to the windows of the clerestory and south aisle, which had previously been converted into plain, square-headed openings.

The outstanding medieval monument in the church is the effigy, discovered when a grave was being dug at the beginning of the 18th century, of a lady named in the surviving inscription as Maud le Caus, who has been identified as the heiress to the barony of Caus, who died in 1224. The lady holds between her hands a human heart. The arms of Caus were *per chevron or and gules, three human hearts counterchanged*, although, as Cox pointed out, other effigies of this sort also show the subject holding a heart.³

Bassano’s church notes of c.1710 describes another ancient tomb said to commemorate ‘Hiskanda, Domina de Brampton’.⁴

¹ *Bulmer’s Dir. Derby.* (1895), 53.

² *Bulmer’s Dir. Derby.* (1895), 53.

³ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 315–16; Cox, *Churches*, I, 112–13, which includes references to earlier descriptions of this monument.

⁴ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 317.

At the west end of the north aisle is an alabaster slab, apparently of the 15th century, with a partially legible inscription that includes the name Thomas Ball. This has been reused to commemorate Anne wife of Robert Owtram (d. 1705) and Samuel Owtram of Cutthorpe (d. 1763). Bassano recorded that this slab showed man with a chalice on his right side and an open book on his left. More of the inscription was then visible, identifying Thomas as a chaplain. Bassano described other alabaster slabs, more or less defaced, which had disappeared by the time Cox visited Brampton in the 1870s. He also noted some heraldic glass in the east window of the north aisle, including (Cox inferred) the arms of Foljambe of Walton impaling Vernon, possibly commemorating the marriage of Henry Foljambe and Benedicta the daughter of Sir William Vernon of Nether Haddon in the reign of Henry VI. Another of the shields described by Bassano appears to have shown the arms of Breton of Walton.

The outstanding series of post-medieval monuments in the church are those to members of the Clarke family of Somersall.¹ These were moved and refurbished during the improvements of the early 1820s.² There is also a small brass plate commemorating Nicholas Clarke of Somersall gent., who died in 1589. This appears to have been one of a pair (the other commemorated Oliver Shaw, ‘vicar’ of Brampton, who died in 1543). By the 1870s the first of these had been restored to Brampton church, after a peripatetic history; the other was in the hands of a Chesterfield solicitor.³

St Thomas, New Brampton

Advowson and property

The church of St Thomas, New Brampton, was built in 1830–1 at a cost of £2,930,

¹ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 317–18; above, landownership.

² Ford, *Chesterfield*, 318.

³ Cox, *Churches*, 115.

raised by voluntary subscription. The first stone was laid by the 6th duke of Devonshire in February 1830 and the church was opened by the diocesan bishop in 1831.¹ The church stood on a large site, given by Vincent Eyre,² on the north side of Chatsworth Road between the junctions with Old Hall Road and Storrs Road. In 1834 St Thomas's was assigned an ecclesiastical district comprising the eastern portion of the parochial chapelry of Brampton and the whole of the township of Walton (in Chesterfield ancient parish).³ There were changes to the boundary in 1908 and in 1926, when part of St Thomas's parish in Walton was taken to help create the ecclesiastical parish assigned to the new church of SS Augustine on Derby Road in Birdholme.⁴ Mission churches were built at Holymoorside (St Peter, 1841) and Walton (St John the Evangelist, 19XX), of which the latter later became a parish church.⁵ In 1962 St Mark's church, opened in 1940 as a mission to serve the Chester Street district, was assigned a parish taken from part of St Thomas's.⁶

St Thomas's was initially served by a perpetual curate, with a stipend of £150.⁷ In 1867 St Thomas's was declared a rectory⁸ with an annual value in 1870 of £300; there was

¹ *Derb. Courier*, 6 Feb. 1830; Glover, *History*, II (1), 142; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 322–4; Bagshaw's *Dir. Derb.* (1846), 592.

² Ford, *Chesterfield*, 322.

³ Youngs, *Admin. Units*, II, 69; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 324.

⁴ Youngs, *Admin. Units.*, II, 69; below, Hasland, relig. hist. for SS Augustine; Walton,

⁵ Below, Walton, relig. hist.

⁶ Youngs, *Admin. Units*, II, 69; below this section.

⁷ <ref reqd>

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103.

still an assistant curate.¹ This remained the position in 1913.² By 1925 the income of the living had risen to £400.³ The bishop of Lichfield was the first patron, succeeded in 1884 by the bishop of Southwell and in 1927 by the bishop of Derby,⁴ who remained patron at the time of writing. By 2011 the living included the chapel of ease at Holymoorside but not St John the Evangelist, Walton.¹⁰

Some time after the church was opened, a large Rectory was built on the opposite side of Chatsworth Road, which had ceased to be the residence of the incumbent at the time of writing.

Church life

In 1846, in addition to the incumbent, St Thomas's had an assistant curate, who was allowed £100 a year by the Pastoral Aid Society.⁵ In 1851 the accommodation was stated as 400, of which only 100 sittings were free. The congregation of the morning of Census Sunday was said to be 150 (with 200 in the Sunday school both morning and afternoon); in the evening the congregation was 80, with a Sunday school of 30.⁶

In 1913 St Thomas's, still served by a rector and curate, had accommodation for 600 to serve

¹*Harrod's Dir. Derby.* (1870), 52–3.

² Austin, *'Under the Heavy Clouds'*, 188.

³*Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 103.

⁴*Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 103.

¹⁰*Diocesan Dir.* 2011–12, 53; below, Walton, relig. hist.

⁵*Bagshaw's Dir. Derby.* (1846), 592.

⁶*Religious Census*, 151.

a population of 12,448,¹ most of whom lived in New Brampton, Ashgate and Brookside; although the parish at that date still included the township of Walton, this part of the parish was by that date served by the mission churches at Holymoorside and Walton itself. There were 340 children in the Sunday school. The previous year had seen 226 baptisms and 62 confirmations at St Thomas's, far higher figures (especially the former) than those for St Peter and St Paul.²

In 2011, with accommodation for 300 to serve a population of 7,500, St Thomas's had 251 on the electoral roll and an average adult attendance of 230.³

In 20XX a large church centre was built to the rear of the church, with several well equipped meeting rooms, kitchen etc., which soon established itself as a popular venue for a wide range of local organisations. The church itself remained open for worship at the time of writing.

Fabric and furnishings

St Thomas's, built of stone from the Hunloke estate in Wingerworth,⁴ was designed by Woodhead & Hurst of Doncaster.⁵ The church originally had a tall nave, without aisles, and a narrow west tower, crowned with large pinnacles.⁶ The chancel, by Naylor & Sale, was

¹ Austin, *Under the Heavy Clouds*, 188.

² *Under the Heavy Clouds*, 188; above, this section.

³ *Diocesan Dir.* 2011–12, 53.

⁴ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 322; below, Wingerworth, econ. hist.

⁵ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 322–3.

⁶ Pevnsner, *Derb.*, 150.

added in 1891–2 at a cost of £1,600.¹ The church was restored in 1903 at a cost of £1,350 and a new organ, which cost a further £500, installed in 1906. The war memorial was erected in 1920.²

In 1938 the duke of Devonshire unveiled an oriel window, incorporating the Royal arms, at the west end of the church over the baptistry. It was the first memorial to King George V to be erected in Derbyshire.³

St Thomas's Mission and St Mark's, New Brampton

In addition to the older mission churches at Holymoorside and Walton, built to serve the rural parts of the parish, St Thomas's initiated mission work in New Brampton in 1887 in a hall created from an old malt house in Brewery Yard, which adjoined Field House on the north side of Chatsworth Road.⁴ In 1894 this was superseded by a purpose-built hall, known as St Thomas's mission, opened on Hipper Street West, off the south side of Chatsworth Road.⁵ The building in Brewery Yard was later used by the Gospel Mission Congregational church and was known for a time as Everybody's Hall.⁶ In 1913 St Thomas's mission had accommodation for 200 and 158 children in its Sunday school.⁷ The room was still open

¹ Pevsner, *Derb.*, 150; *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103.

² *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103.

³ *Derb. Times*, 23 Sept. 1938.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 20 Dec. 1940; above, intro. for Field House; and see econ. hist. for the

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 20 Dec. 1940.

⁶ Below this section; J. Hirst, *Chesterfield Breweries* (1991), 2.

⁷ Austin, *'Under the Heavy Clouds'*, 188.

under that name in 1925¹ but was later known as St Mark's mission church.

In 1939 work began on a new church hall on a site (acquired as long ago as 1910) to the north of Chatsworth Road,² on what became St Mark's Road. This ran from Springfield Avenue to Vernon Road and formed part of a grid of streets developed with local authority housing in the mid 1930s immediately to the west of the older terraced houses between Chester Street and School Board Lane.³ It was hoped in 1939 that the hall would be completed the following year, when it would be licensed for worship to replace the building on Hipper Street West, and that as soon as possible afterwards a church would be built to the north of the hall. A sketch, probably of 1939, shows a church on this site with a nave and chancel under one roof and a north tower towards the east end of the nave.⁴ The architect was J. Harold Gibbons (1878–1958) of London,⁵ where he designed a number of new suburban churches or extensions.⁶

St Mark's hall was opened in December 1940 by the bishop of Derby to serve as a church and social centre until the church itself could be built alongside; there were then also plans for a vicarage on the site.⁷ In the event, only the hall was ever built, which in 1962 was consecrated as St Mark's church and assigned a parish formed from part of St Thomas's.⁸ By

¹*Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 106.

² Photocopy of undated leaflet (possibly for a fund-raising appeal) c.1939 in CLSL.

³ Above, intro., landscape and settlement, for the development of this area. The houses on St Mark's Road opposite the church are dated 1934.

⁴ Photocopied leaflet of c.1939 in CLSL; the sketch was also published in *Derb.*

⁵*Derb. Times*, 6 Dec. 1940.

⁶ Inf. from the Twentieth Century Society.

⁷*Derb. Times*, 6, 27 Dec. 1940.

⁸ Youngs, *Admin. Units*, II, 69.

2011–12 St Marks had ceased to be a separate benefice and was served by a priest-in-charge on the staff of St Mary and All Saints, Chesterfield. The church had accommodation for 150 but only 32 on the electoral roll and a usual adult attendance of 31. It served a population of about 3,700.¹ The church remained open for worship at the time of writing.

The hall of 1939–40 was of brick under a tiled roof, to a simple design, and consisted of a main room, with an entrance porch and bell-turret containing a single bell at the east end, and a flat-roofed extension at the west end, housing a reserved sanctuary, in which the altar from the old mission in Hipper Street West was placed. The cost of construction was £5,000.² When the building became a church this extension was replaced by a larger structure, under a sloping roof, which formed the chancel, and the main hall became the nave. The church was set in a small garden but there was no burial ground, nor a clergy residence.

The former mission room on Hipper Street West, occupying a plot 314 square yards in extent with a street frontage of 36 feet, was offered for sale in 1940, as soon as the new hall was opened, at £300.³ It passed into commercial use and was later demolished.

Church of the Ascension, Pennine Way

Also in the early 1960s, a new Anglican chapel of ease was built on Pennine Way to serve the Loundsley Green estate, then under construction. The church, a simple modern hall with a sanctuary but no separate chancel, stood opposite a Methodist church of the same date on Cuttholme Road.⁴ In 2011 the church, serving a population of about 5,300, had

¹*Diocesan Dir.* 201–12, 52.

²*Derb. Times*, 27 Dec. 1940.

³*Derb. Times*, 13 Dec. 1940.

⁴ Below, this section.

accommodation for 100, an electoral roll of 87 and an average attendance of 40.¹ After about half a century of independent existence, the Anglicans and Methodists at Loundsley Green agreed to share the Methodist church and the Anglican building was sold to become a community centre. Anglican worship at the Methodist church continued at the time of writing.

Protestant Nonconformity

Society of Friends

In 1689 Slack Hall, then the home of John Lingard, was registered as a Quaker meeting house, as was the home of Joshua Arnold, also in Brampton. Arnold was a mason and supervised the building of the meeting house on Saltergate in Chesterfield in 1697. After this came into use, the registration of other houses in the district was given up.²

Wesleyan and United Free Methodism

The first Wesleyan Methodist church on Brampton Moor was erected in 1827–8.³ Described in 1839 as a ‘small, neat building’ and the interior as ‘neatly fitted up’,⁴ the chapel

¹*Diocesan Dir.* 2011–12, 58.

² D. Roberts, ‘History of Quakers in Chesterfield’ (Typescript in CLSL, 1970), 14, 16; above Chesterfield, religious life, for the later history of the Society in the town.

³*White’s Dir. Sheffield* (1833), 404; Ford, *Chesterfield*, 325.

⁴ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 325.

stood on the west side of Old Hall Road near its junction with Old Road.¹ The building was of stone, its main elevation pedimented with a central doorway and windows either side.² In 1851 the chapel had 250 sittings and on Census Sunday had a morning congregation of 80, a Sunday school of 220 and an average attendance of about 90.³ The accommodation was given as 150 seats in 1876, when an adjoining building was described as an infant school (rather than merely a Sunday school).⁴

In 1902 this chapel was replaced by a new building, on the same plot but with a frontage to New Hall Road, which was opened that year by Miss Bayley of Ringwood Hall (in Staveley). It was built at a cost of £1,300 to seat 250, and was probably designed by W.C. Jackson of Chesterfield.⁵ The older building on Old Hall Road became a mission hall and was said in 1906 and to have a thriving Sunday school in the schoolroom alongside the main building.⁶ It seems to have been demolished by 1918.⁷ The New Hall Road chapel remained open for worship in 1932.⁸ After it closed the building was used for some time as a bakery. At the time of writing it was unoccupied. The building is of brick throughout, including the

¹ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.5 (1876 edn).

² Photograph in *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit* (1906) (unpaginated; copy in CLSL).

³ *Religious Census*, 151–2.

⁴ OS Map, 1:500, Derb. XXV.5.10 (1876).

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 11 Oct. 1902 (this report of the opening does not name the architect but the previous year Jackson advertised for tenders for building what were described as new Wesleyan schools on Old Hall Road: *ibid.*, 5 Oct. 1901; the building is also similar in design to Storrs Road Wesleyan church of 1900, which was by Jackson); Kelly's *Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103.

⁶ *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit*.

⁷ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.5 (1918 edn).

⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Derb.* (1932), 107.

mouldings surrounding the door and windows, and the roofs are slate-covered.

‘Upper Brampton’, apparently meaning the area around Storrs Road sometimes also called Upper Moor, first appeared on the Wesleyan Chesterfield circuit plan in 1816, with one service on alternate Sundays.¹ These were presumably held in a private house, since it was only in 1841 that the Wesleyans built a chapel on Storrs Road. This was a small building, 6 yards square, with an outer porch, said to be low, damp and badly ventilated.² A building corresponding in size and shape to this description was marked by the Ordnance Survey in the 1870s and 1890s.³ In 1851, when the date of building was given as 1840, the chapel had 112 sittings, of which 70 were free. There was an afternoon congregation of 24 and 35 in the evening; morning and afternoon Sunday schools had 76 and 66 pupils respectively. The steward commented that ‘The number of attendances is diminished in consequence of the Wesleyan agitation’.⁴ The chapel in fact passed into the hands of the United Methodist Free Church c.1851, who had it for some years. The building was then closed for a time before being occupied by the Bible Christians. After this congregation left the chapel was closed again, ‘due to the influence of false teaching’ before it was reopened by the United Methodists. The chapel was restored to the Old Hall Road Wesleyan society in 1892 and was

¹ *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit*.

² *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit*.

³ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.5 (1876 and 1898 edns.).

⁴ *Religious Census*, 159; although the steward gave his address as Holymoorside, this return must apparently refer to the Storrs Road chapel, partly by a process of elimination, partly because there is no other evidence for a Wesleyan chapel of 1840 in Holymoorside, and partly because the date of building corresponds almost exactly with that given in 1906. See below, this section, for the Wesleyan chapel at Holymoorside.

initially used for a Sunday school.¹

In 1899–1900 a new Wesleyan chapel was built on the Storrs Road site, at a cost of £1,079 (including the land). It was designed by W.C. Jackson and had 150 sittings.² The building was of red brick beneath slate roofs, with stone copings to the brick buttresses on the front elevation and two bands of stone in the gabled front elevation. A ‘Church Centre’, comprising a suite of meeting rooms, was added to the east in 1973. The church itself was modernised by the removal of the old pews and a pipe organ to make way for moveable chairs and an electronic keyboard instrument, making the sanctuary a much more flexible area. In 1998 the church had about a hundred members, excluding young people in the junior church.³ It remained open for worship at the time of writing.

In the west of the parish, a Wesleyan chapel at Wadshelf, at the junction of the main village street and what later became School Lane was built in 1834.⁴ A collection among some of the other churches in the Chesterfield circuit ‘for Wadshelf chapel’ was held between May and July 1840,⁵ perhaps to clear a debt, although in 1851 the chapel was said to have been built about ten years earlier. It had sittings for 150, of which 50 were free, but only six people attended a service there on the afternoon of Census Sunday.⁶ This suggests that the Wesleyan cause at Wadshelf, as at Storrs Road, had fallen victim to the divisions in the cause

¹*Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit.*

²*Derb. Times*, 24 Feb. 1900; *Kelly’s Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103; *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit.*

³ Photocopied leaflet (1998) in CLSL.

⁴*Bulmer’s Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54; datestone.

⁵*Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit.*

⁶*Religious Census*, 152.

that occurred around 1851. The chapel was in the hands of the Wesleyans by 1876,¹ was renovated in 1894,² and remained in use in 1922.³ After it ceased to be used for worship the building was converted into a private house, as it remained at the time of writing. The chapel, which stands gable-end on to the street, was built of coursed rubble, with ashlar dressings to the doors and windows, and a slated roof.

A Wesleyan chapel adjacent to Hollins farmhouse, to the west of Old Brampton village, was built in 1846 by John Drabble of Hollins.⁴ A small stone-built structure measuring 25 ft by 18 ft, there was a congregation of 50 in attendance on both the afternoon and evening of Census Sunday in 1851.⁵ The chapel was still in the hands of the Wesleyans *c.* 1876,⁶ but by 1895 was being used by the United Methodist Free Church.⁷ This remained the position *c.* 1922,⁸ although in 1925 it was said once again to be a Wesleyan chapel.⁹ The chapel seems to have gone out of use shortly afterwards¹⁰ and the building later became a garage and workshop for the adjoining farm, as it remained at the time of writing. The chapel is generally similar in appearance to the Wesleyan chapel at Holymoorside and the Primitive

¹ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.7 (1876 edn.).

² *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54.

³ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.7 (1922 edn.).

⁴ *White's Dir. Sheffield* (1852), 508.

⁵ *Religious Census*, 152.

⁶ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.4 (1876 edn.).

⁷ *Bulmer's Dir. Derb.* (1895), 54; Hollins is not included as a Wesleyan chapel in *Wesleyan Methodism in the Chesterfield Circuit* (1906).

⁸ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.4 (1922 edn.).

⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 71.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1928), 103 (and later edns to 1941).

Methodist chapel at Cutthorpe, both of which date from the 1830s, with ashlar walls, gritstone mouldings to the central doorway and sash windows either side, and a hipped roof covered in slate. The front elevation is perhaps slightly more elegant in appearance than the other two, thanks to the survival of the original sash window frames and a pair of six-panel doors surmounted by a fanlight.

In the hamlet of Prathall a chapel built at the end of a terrace of cottages to the north west of the Hall was also said to be in the hands of the United Methodist Free Church in 1895.¹ No congregation here made a return in 1851 and a date of opening has not been traced, although it was in existence by 1876, when it was being used by the Wesleyans, as it was in 1898.² The chapel was also built by the Drabble family, who owned the four adjoining cottages and Prathall farm. It was similar in plan to the chapel built in the grounds of their house at Hollins.³ The chapel was given (presumably by the Drabble family) to the Marsden Street, Chesterfield, circuit in 1922. It appears by that date to have become Wesleyan.⁴ Although it is not recorded in directories after 1925,⁵ the chapel is said to have remained open until c.1970, when it closed owing to falling attendances. The building was sold in 1973, subject to a condition that it be demolished within three years of the sale. It was taken down to the foundations in 1975 and rebuilt to become an extension to the adjoining Hillside

¹ *Bulmer's Dir. Derby.* (1895), 54.

² OS Map, 1:2500, Derby. XVII.16 (1876 and 1898 edns).

³ *The Pratt Hall Walk* (Old Brampton WI, nd); a date of construction of 1834 suggested in this source is not supported by any other evidence.

⁴ OS Map, 1:2500, Derby. XVII. 16 (1922 edn); *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 71, records a Wesleyan chapel at 'Cutthorpe'. This can apparently only be the Pratt Hall chapel, which is about a mile west of Cutthorpe village, where there is no evidence for a Wesleyan chapel at any date.

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1928), 103 (and later eds to 1941).

Cottage. Stones from the doorway were retained to form an arched window in the extension.¹

Glover recorded a Wesleyan chapel at Holymoorside in 1829,² although when the Primitive Methodist chapel was opened in 1831 it was said to be the only one in the village.³ The Wesleyans had certainly built a chapel by 1840⁴ but it failed to make a return in 1851.⁵ There is said to have been dissension in the congregation in the early 1860s over the engagement of a full-time minister. This led to some members leaving to join the Congregationalists, who built a chapel in the village in 1862,⁶ but the Wesleyan chapel seems to have been open for worship *c.* 1876.⁷ About ten years later the chapel, a square, single-storey structure built in ashlar stone beneath a hipped roof clad in slate, with gritstone surrounds to the central doorway and the two square-headed sash windows either side, was purchased for £55 by the Primitive Methodists, who moved to New Road from their older chapel on Loads Road in 1888.⁸

Primitive Methodism

A Primitive Methodist chapel was erected at Brampton in 1827–8, built of stone in the

¹ *The Pratt Hall Walk*.

² Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 73–4.

³ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 75.

⁴ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 74 (from the tithe award)

⁵ Above, this section, for reasons for identifying a Wesleyan chapel whose secretary lived at Holymoorside, which did make a return in 1851, as the chapel on Storrs Road, not the one on New Road.

⁶ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 73–4; below, Walton, relig. hist.

⁷ OS Map 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.12 (1876 edn).

⁸ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 74; datestone; below, this section for the later history of

Gothic style,¹ which in 1851 had 413 sittings, of which 200 were free. On Census Sunday there was a morning congregation of 80 and an evening congregation of 214; a morning Sunday school had 140 pupils. The average congregation was said to be 200, with 140 children in the Sunday school.² The chapel stood on the south side of Chatsworth Road, a short distance to the west of the junction with Boythorpe Road, alongside Clarence Road, on a plot stretching back to Wheatbridge Road. The Primitive Methodists may also have used a former Independent chapel, built in 1825, which stood on Chapel Lane West, a turning south off Chatsworth Road to the west of the junction with Walton Road.³

In the mid 1860s the chapel of 1827 was closed for some time for extensive alterations and enlargement, reopening early in 1867 as Mount Zion.⁴ The chapel closed permanently in 1906, when the congregation moved to a new, larger building a short distance to the west, at the junction of Chatsworth Road and Wheatbridge Road, also known as Mount Zion. The new chapel was built of brick, with a tower and small spire. The doors and windows had ashlar stone surrounds and the roof was clad in slate. After it was opened, the older chapel was sold⁵ and in 1907 opened as a cinema.⁶ When that closed, after standing empty, the building was taken over by a motor retailer, who remained the occupier at

¹ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 325; *Bagshaw's Dir. Derby*. (1846), 592.

² *Religious Census*, 159.

³ Below, this section.

⁴ *Derb. Times*, 2 March 1867.

⁵ *Derb. Times*, 8 March 1905 (attempted private sale by the minister), 2 June 1906 (auction notice), 20 Oct. 1906 (private sale of the same premises as those offered for auction the previous June).

⁶ Lilley, 'Brampton childhood memories', 64–5; above, econ. hist.

the time of writing. The new chapel had sittings for 600.¹ The extensive accommodation included a ‘main hall’, ‘rear hall’ and no fewer than nine ‘auxiliary halls’ on the ground floor, and two other halls (the larger one with a stage) on the first floor. The church remained in use by the Methodists until 1976, when it was closed and sold to a meeting of the Assembly of God, which until then had worshipped in another building on Chatsworth Road.²

A second Primitive Methodist chapel was built in 1871 on the north side of Chatsworth Road at the junction with Victoria Street.³ In 1876 it had sittings for 200⁴ and in 1932 for 300.⁵ This chapel remained open for worship, as Brampton Moor Methodist church, until c.2014, when it was sold to become a children’s nursery.⁶ Both the original building and an extension to the rear (which may account for the increased seating capacity) were of red brick, with polychrome brick decoration to the windows on the front elevation (which also has pilaster strips and a parapet with ashlar stone copings) and the side flanking Victoria Street.

At Holymoorside a Primitive Methodist chapel was opened near the bottom of Loads Road in 1831, several years after a society was established in the village, which until then had only made ‘slow advances’. The chapel measured 24 ft by 19 ft internally (virtually the same dimensions as the Wesleyan chapel of 1846 at Hollins), and stood 15 ft high to the ceiling. There were two windows on each side, five pews to let and a singing pew, and a

¹*Kelly’s Dir. Derby.* (1925), 106.

² Sale partic. in CLSL; below, this section for the later history of the church.

³Datestone.

⁴ OS Map, 1:500, Derby. XXV.5.15 (1876).

⁵*Kelly’s Dir. Derby.* (1932), 110.

⁶ Local inf.

small table and other conveniences for the Sunday school at one end. The building cost about £110, of which the congregational had only £20 in hand at the time of opening, although the land was donated by a subscriber. It was then the only place of worship in the village. Within a year the chapel had a Sunday school with 90 children being taught regularly and the congregations were said to have greatly increased.¹ In 1851 the chapel had 90 sittings, 66 of them free. An evening service on Census Sunday had an attendance of 50, which was described as the average; morning and afternoon Sunday schools each had 48 pupils.² The chapel remained in use *c.* 1876,³ but closed in 1888, when the Primitive Methodists moved to the former Wesleyan chapel on New Road.⁴ The old chapel on Loads Road was later occupied as a shoemaker's workshop and was used for concerts and entertainments, before being converted into a pair of semi-detached cottages.⁵

In the 1920s the congregation at New Road wished to replace their chapel with a larger building and a site was purchased from Brampton and Walton urban district council at the junction of Holymoore Road and Windyfields Road. This ambition was never achieved and *c.* 1960 the congregation decided to sell the land to Chesterfield rural district council and apply the proceeds to the improvement and enlargement of the existing chapel. The extension, another single-storey block standing in front of and to one side of the older chapel (but faced in random stone cladding, rather than any attempt to match the original ashlar), was opened in

¹ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 75.

² *Religious Census*, 159–60.

³ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXIV.12 (1876 edn).

⁴ The Primitives installed a slightly misleading datestone of 1888 on the former Wesleyan chapel, which in fact was built in the 1830s (above, this section).

⁵ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 76.

1962.¹ After the Second World War the chapel served as an annexe to the village school and in later years was used by the village band for practices, which contributed to a resurgence in support for the band.² The chapel remained open for worship at the time of writing.

On Census Sunday in 1851 a Primitive Methodist chapel at Wadshelf, built (like the Wesleyan chapel in the village) in 1834, had afternoon and evening congregations of 30 and 40 respectively, and Sunday schools of 40 in the morning and afternoon. The chapel, which stood on Main Street towards the northern end of the village, had 120 sittings, of which 90 were free.³ The chapel remained open for worship in 1888⁴ but in 1890 the building was taken over by the Anglicans as a mission room connected with the parish church of St Peter and St Paul.⁵ It later became a village hall, as it remained at the time of writing. The building is a single-storey stone structure, in coursed rubble, without quoins and with flush ashlar surrounds to the central doorway and the two square-headed windows either side. The building has a hipped slate roof. It is thus similar in size and shape to the Wesleyan (later Primitive Methodist) chapel at Holymoorside and the Wesleyan chapel at Hollins, but plainer in appearance.

At Cutthorpe a Primitive Methodist chapel was built on Main Street in 1837, which in 1851 had 84 sittings, all free. The afternoon congregation on Census Sunday was 35, with 40

¹ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 76.

² Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 77.

³ *Religious Census*, 152.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Derby*. (1888), 64; it is also shown, as a Primitive Methodist chapel, on OS Map, 1:2500, Derby. XXIV.7 (1876 edn).

⁵ Above, this section.

present in the evening. There were 37 children in an afternoon Sunday school.¹ A schoolroom was added in 1865 and the chapel itself was enlarged in 1867 at a cost of upwards of £100, raised by subscription.² The chapel remained open for worship in 1888.³ After closure the building became a private residence named the Old Chapel. The Cutthorpe chapel was another single-storey stone building, in coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and surrounds to the central doorway and round-headed windows either side, and with the same type of slated hipped roof as those at Holymoorside, Wadshelf and Hollins.

The Methodist Church

The only new church built by the Methodists in Brampton after reunification in 1932 was erected in 1963 on Cuttholme Road, to serve the Loundsley Green estate, which was then under construction.⁴ A low, quadrangular building with several meeting rooms as well as the church itself, the building remained open for worship at the time of writing. It had become a ecumenical centre also used by the Church of England, following the closure and disposal of the Church of the Ascension, whose building (also dating from the early 1960s) stood opposite the Methodist Church on Pennine Way.⁵

Congregationalism

The 'little chapel' belonging to the Independents, said to have been erected at

¹*Religious Census*, 160.

²*Bulmer's Dir. Derby*. (1895), 54.

³*Kelly's Dir. Derby*. (1888), 64.

⁴ Foundation stone.

⁵ Above, this section.

Brampton Moor in the latter part of 1825,¹ appears to have stood on Chapel Lane (the modern Chapel Lane West), a turning south off Chatsworth Road immediately west of the junction with Walton Road.² The chapel was still in use in 1828³ but did not make a return in 1851. The building was later used by the Primitive Methodists.⁴ It had closed by 1876.⁵ Although it was said in 1829 that Holymoorside had chapels belonging to the ‘Calvinists’ as well as the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists,⁶ no other reference to Independents or Congregationalists in the village has been found before the early 1860s, when a Congregational church was built on the Walton side of the Hipper.⁷ A new Congregational church on the south side of Chatsworth Road to the west of the junction with School Board Lane, was built in 1873 (on a site purchased the previous year) and enlarged in 1877 (on land bought in 1874) at cost of £2,700.⁸ The original building stood alongside the Hipper and was set back from the road; after a larger chapel was built on the street frontage the older building became a schoolroom.⁹ The chapel of 1877 had a balcony, vestry and other offices; the

¹ Ford, *Chesterfield*, 140.

² The objection to this identification is that Ford (*Chesterfield*, 325) describes the Independent chapel of 1827 as standing ‘a few yards’ from the Wesleyan chapel on Brampton Moor. If the latter was the chapel in Beehive Yard, a chapel on Chapel Lane West was closer to a quarter of a mile away to the west.

³ ‘A Historical Sketch of Congregationalism in Chesterfield and District’ (photocopy in CLSL of undated MS), p. 93.

⁴ ‘A Historical Sketch of Congregationalism’, p. 93; above, this section.

⁵ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.5.

⁶ Entwistle, *Holymoorside*, 73.

⁷ Below, Walton, relig. hist.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Derb.* (1925), 103; sale partics., 1969 (CLSL).

⁹ OS Map, 1:2500, Derb. XXV.12 (1876, 1898 and 1918 edns).

¹⁰ Sale partics., 1969 (CLSL).

schoolroom had a hall and a smaller meeting room on the ground floor, and another room on the first floor.¹⁰ In 1925 the chapel had sittings for 500.¹¹ Roughly opposite the chapel on the north side of Chatsworth Road, also set back from the street frontage behind an area of garden, the Congregationalists built a large church hall, the site for which was bought in 1897.¹

The church was founded from Soresby Street Congregational church in the borough and among the founding members who transferred from the older church was William Bradbury Robinson (d. 1911).² Charles Portland Robinson (1844–1916) was also connected with both the Soresby Street and Brampton churches.³

The church closed in 1967⁴ and was sold two years later, together with the hall opposite (which contained four meeting rooms and kitchen), and a two-bedroom detached house (199 Chatsworth Road). The chapel and schoolroom were purchased by the motor dealer which occupied the adjoining premises to the west.⁵ The chapel of 1877 was demolished and the site incorporated into the dealer's sales area; the schoolroom, a plain structure in coursed rubble with ashlar surrounds to the doors and windows and a slate roof, was retained by the company and remained in their occupation at the time of writing. The former church hall also passed into commercial use for time. The buildings were later demolished, the last portion in 2014.

¹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1925), 103.

¹ Sale partic., 1969 (CLSL).

² *Robinson's Centenary*, 25; above, Chesterfield, relig. hist.

³ *Robinson's Centenary*, 27–8.

⁴ Inf. from Mrs Audrey Lilley, a church member.

⁵ Annotation to sale partic., 1969 (CLSL).

Gospel Mission Congregationalists

Following a campaign in Chesterfield by the Church Army, a independent congregation began meeting in rented rooms, first in Brook Yard, later in an old malt house in Brewery Yard adjoining Field House on Chatsworth Road known as Everybody's Hall after it became a meeting room, and finally in the former Brampton Museum, also on Chatsworth Road near St Thomas's school.¹ In 1905 the congregation purchased a piece of land off Old Road and laid the foundation stones for a chapel in September that year. The first was laid by Mrs Locker Lampson of Barlborough Hall and the ceremony was presided over by C.P. Robinson. A tea held afterwards in the Congregational church hall was attended by 300 people.² The building was opened in December 1906, when the congregation marched from the museum singing the hymn 'We're marching to Zion', although they were in fact walking in the opposite direction away from recently opened the Primitive Methodist church known as Zion elsewhere on Chatsworth Road.³ The chapel opened encumbered by a debt of £400.⁴ The congregation's fortunes improved when it was joined in 1918 by Charles Frederick Lyon Pierrepont, a Great Central Railway official who lived at 'Fairholme', Brookside.⁵ The debt was cleared, central heating and new seating installed, and a classroom built. Although

¹ *Gospel Mission Jubilee Souvenir Handbook, 1906–1956* (1956; copy in CLSL). Brook Yard has not been located; for the hall in Brewery Yard see J. Hurst, *Chesterfield Breweries* (1991), 2; above, social hist., for the museum.

² *Jubilee Handbook*; cf. *VCH Derb.*, III, 000 for the Locker Lampson family.

³ Above, this section.

⁴ *Jubilee Handbook*.

⁵ TNA, RAIL 463/222, sn.; Cal. Grants, 1922.

Pierrepont died in 1922¹ under his leadership, supported by his wife, ‘wonderful progress’ was made.² He was commemorated by a stone inserted into the outside wall of the church. In c.1939 the church obtained an organ secondhand from a cinema in Gainsborough (Lincs.) and also affiliated to the Congregational Union. Affiliation enabled the congregation to secure a salaried minister, shared with Calow Congregational church.³ This arrangement provided the church with three full-time ministers between then and the 1960s, after which the chapel became dependent on visiting ministers (some provided by the Unaffiliated Congregational Churches Charities Trust), lay preachers and members of the congregation to take services.⁴

Despite C.P. Robinson’s appearance at the stone-laying ceremony in 1905, and the choice of the Congregational hall on Chatsworth road for tea afterwards, the Gospel Mission does not seem to have had any later connection with the neighbouring Congregational church. Indeed, it is possible that some members moved from one to the other: in 1914 Mr and Mrs Pierrepont were certainly members of the Chatsworth Road church,⁵ although four years later they were described as leading members of the Mission. When a new minister was inducted in 1945, the chapel was called Brampton Congregational Mission church,⁶ although an advertisement (supplied by the church itself) for the Sunday School anniversary that year used

¹ Cal. Grants, 1922.

² *Jubilee Handbook*.

³ *Jubilee Handbook*; below, Calow, relig. hist.

⁴ *The Gospel Mission 1906–2006* (2006); additional information supplied by Mr Chris Townsend, the main author of this booklet, who is thanked for his help.

⁵ *Derb. Courier*, 10 Oct. 1914.

⁶ *Derb. Times*, 12 Oct. 1945.

the name 'Gospel Mission (Congregational)'.¹ The congregation did not join the United Reformed Church in 1972.

The building continued to be improved in the 1960s and 1970s, assisted in part by a scheme for the unemployed arranged with the Manpower Services Commission. A new pulpit was obtained in 1971 from a former Wesleyan chapel on Hollis Lane. New central heating was installed in time for a re-dedication service in 1983.² The late 20th century saw a revival of activity at the mission. The fabric was 'dramatically improved' in the 1980s and 1990s; a kitchen and inside lavatories were installed, the roof was repaired, the heating further improved, and the organ restored in 1995. A pre-school playgroup was housed at the chapel for some years in this period, enabling the Sunday school, which had briefly closed in 1994 for lack of numbers, to be revived. After a gap of more than thirty years the tradition of building tableaux for the Procession of Witness (formerly known as the Whit Walk) was revived; a new banner was bought, a replica of one purchased in 1910; and from 1997 a rolling programme of redecoration and refurbishment was instituted, from which by 2005 the whole church had benefited. In the centenary year of 2006 the worship area was completely revamped.³ The building remained open for worship as an independent Gospel Mission (Congregational) church at the time of writing.

Chester Street Mission <To follow>

Assembly of God and Life House Church

¹ *Derb. Times*, 18 May 1945.

² *The Gospel Mission 1906–2006*; below, Hasland, for the Wesleyan chapel on Hollis Lane.

³ *The Gospel Mission 1906–2006*.

A meeting known as the Assembly of God appears to have been established in Chesterfield c.1910, meeting initially in a room adjoining a sweet factory on Wheatbridge Road in New Brampton.¹ By 1932 it had moved to premises known as Glad Tidings Hall on Chatsworth Road.² By 1960, when the church celebrated its golden jubilee, it was meeting in a larger building on Chatsworth Road, apparently converted from commercial premises, to which a modern facade in stone had been added, with windows either side of a central doorway, over which was placed a large cross and the legend 'Assembly of God'. Inside, the seating was on a single level, with a conventional nonconformist sanctuary at the far end from the entrance. The building had then been recently extended and renovated.³

In 1976 the congregation purchased and moved to Mount Zion, the former Primitive Methodist church of 1906, on Chatsworth Road. Thereafter the congregation was known initially as the Zion Assembly of God Church.⁴ By 2008 it had become simply Zion Church.⁵ At the time of writing the chapel was occupied by the Life House Church.

The former Assembly of God building on Chatsworth Road was sold after the congregation moved and, refronted in brick and renamed Hardwicke House, remained in commercial use at the time of writing as the head office of the Allan Eyre Group.

¹ Printed circular (nd, but contains photographs dated 1959–60), issued to mark 50th anniversary of church (copy in CLSL).

² *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1932), 110; neither the hall nor the congregation is listed in *ibid.* (1928), 103.

³ Circular of c.1960.

⁴ Christmas card, 1979 (copy in CLSL); inf. from the church; above, this section for the earlier history of the building.

⁵ Folder of information leaflets (2008) in CLSL.

Jehovah's Witnesses

A Kingdom Hall on Chatsworth Road is recorded in 1941, but not at any earlier date.¹

Draft Derbyshire VCH text - 28 FEB 2021

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Derby.* (1941), 110; the hall is not listed in the 1932 edn and has not been located.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the 1820s the poor rate, county rate and constable's expenses averaged about £700 a year, and the highways were divided into three districts. The occupiers were required to do six days' statute labour on the highways for every £50 worth of land they rented, or to pay 1s. in the pound above that sum. Paupers were sent to the workhouse at Ashover and pauper children were apprenticed to trades.¹

¹ Glover, *History*, II (1), 141.